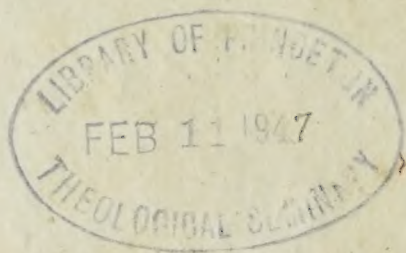


792



MS
H6624j

Charles Hodge

Halle March 7th 1827

Journal of European Travels
February 1827 - April 1828

A long Letter
to my

Dear Sarah.
"

1

I left Paris on the 15th of February 1827 at 5 o'clock P.M. within a few miles of the city the country was covered with snow. The weather became exceedingly cold - on the following day, & continued so for some days - I reached Châlons about 10 o'clock P.M. of ~~Saturday~~ ^{Friday} & was so much overcome by cold & fatigue that I could scarcely muster courage to resume my journey. Providentially I was enabled to get a seat in the interieur & suffered little further inconvenience. I arrived at Metz about 11 o'clock & set out at 3 for Mayence - Sunday night I slept at Saarburg a Prussian town & reached Mayence Tuesday morning at 10, from this to Frankfurt is only 24 miles - We crossed the Rhine upon the ice - From Metz I travelled in company with a young Frenchman whose name was Liais, he is a Merchant at Lantzig. His knowledge of German & English made him an useful companion - At Frankfurt we were obliged to wait three days, as the stage went only twice a week from thence to Leipzig. - Frankfurt is a beautiful place & exhibits evidence of the wealth of his inhabitants - the Library is the most beautiful building in the town - the collection of books is considerable valuable - The gallery of paintings is indifferent. - We left Frankfurt on Friday after

2. noon at 6 o'clock 23 of Feb - a few miles from the city
we passed over the field of Napoleon's last battle in
Germany (Hannau). - Jena - Weimar - Erfurt -
& Lützen are all upon the route to Leipzig - of these
places I could see nothing more than the
exterior. Leipzig is one of the pleasantest towns I
have yet seen in Europe - I arrived here on Mon-
day morning at 10 o'clock Feb. 26 - I remained un-
til Tuesday evening. I saw however none of the
Professors contemplating to renew my visit at
an early date. - The field of Battle in this neigh-
hood is one of the most memorable in Europe -

I arrived at Halle Wednesday morning
Feb. 28. at 2 o'clock - In the morning I soon had
the pleasure of taking my countrymen Messrs Rob-
inson & Cunningham by the hand - From their kind-
ness I found myself soon settled in a room in
the house of Gesenius & broke into the habits of a
German student, Breakfasting & supping in my
own room - & dining with them at a public house.
Halle has nothing inviting to a stranger but its
literary advantages, the town itself is gloomy &
dirty. - The day after my arrival I was introduced
to Gesenius, Niemeyer, Tholuck & Jacob. - ~~remained~~
with my German lessons the 3^d of March -
4th of March - This sacred day does not come at-
tended in Halle with the privileges which

Halle March 1829

3

accompany it in America - From ignorance of the language I was not able to attend the service in the German church. - Remained therefore in my room, & read part of Tholuck's commentary upon the Romans - The evening was spent at Prof^r Tholuck's with Mr Robinson & Mr Cunningham - our conversation was principally upon the doctrines of religion - Tholuck said he thought the doctrine of depravity was the most important doctrine of the Gospel & that he did not believe a Pelagian could be a Christian. - Justification he explained after the manner of the old Lutherans as founded upon the imputed righteousness of X^t. - He thinks that the nature of God's moral character requires the punishment of sin - & that X^t bore the punishment of the sins of all mankind (objectively)

He does not believe in the personal efficiency of the human soul, & therefore thinks that all acts come from God, when good both as to their substance & quality when evil the quality is from the sinner himself.

In Prophecy & Types he is also of the same opinion with the old divines ^{and not} holding to the double sense. He asked me if I officially myself

4 Halle March 1827
unsettled in reading the exegetical works of the
modern German school - I answered - no - at
which he seemed surprised & asked what views
I entertained about Prophecy - I told him that
I considered the Prophets under the guidance
of the Holy Spirit, & that they often wrote what
they themselves did not understand, & when in-
tending to describe their own circumstances, or
events immediately at hand really did describe
the circumstances of Christ & his church - & he
exclaimed Oh, if you are upon that ground
Neologism never can touch you -

He gave us a very interesting account of the
state of religion in Berlin - which he described
as very flourishing. He mentioned particularly
a Prussian Baron whose eminent piety first
brought him (Tholuck) to reflexion & seriousness -
The thought wh. constantly struck him when con-
templating the character of this good man was
can all this be the effect of natural disposi-
tion - is it not the result of divine influence.
He and he also represented as a model
of Christian excellence -

March 5. This day was spent in my study -

March 6 Tuesday. This morning I called upon

Halle March 1827

Pr. Tholuck agreeably to appointment & walked
a mile or two out of town with him. - Our con-
versation was principally upon Biblical &
doctrinal subjects. - By their university studies
he told me that they generally commenced by
giving a course of Encyclopedic which profited
out the several departments of Theology - the
method of studying them - & the Books under
each of most importance - They give the Ein-
leitung or Introduction to H. which includes
an account - of the Criticism, Authenticity
contents &c of the sacred volume. - Then Ex-
egesis - & then a Philosophical view &
systematic arrangement of the doctrines. -

He talked a great deal about the Philo-
sophical opinions of the present German litera-
ture - Kant's system is universally abandon-
ed. Fichte who followed him is also forgot-
ten. Schelling has shared the same fate, the
reigning Philosopher of the day is Hegel. -
Schleiermacher has a system of his own - The
present systems are all Pantheistic. Hegel
& Schleiermacher both deny the personality
of the Deity & the individuality of the soul
of man. The universal principle with them
is God - & according to Hegel the world itself

Halle March 1827-

is the Realität ~~word~~ of the Deity - & all it contains
the different races of men, as the Chinese, the
Greeks &c, & the animals in their various orders
are all modes of existence of this universal prin-
ciple - each & every class being expressive of some
idea, or state of Being - The sum total is God -
This at least is the idea which I got from Tho-
luk's description, for I do not pretend to un-
derstand a system which its Author says is
comprehended only by two Theologians in Ger-
many. And which as Gesenius very properly re-
marked to Mr Robinson, was surely provided not
to be worth understanding. - Even the Biblical
Theologians of this country are so led away by
the speculative spirit so characteristic of its in-
habitants that it ~~is~~ seems impossible that
they should be retained within the bounds
of sober & important truth, except by the in-
fluence of religion upon their hearts. - Tholuck
himself who has much of this Philosophizing
considers matter as only a different modifi-
cation of Spirit - the source of both being the
same. I understood him also to say, that Mean-
an was of the same opinion. -

March 7 Wednesday. This morning at 9.20 a.m.
attended Wegscheider's lecture upon the acts of the

Halle March 1827. 7

Apostle. - & Gesenius in Ecclesiastical History. I have been as yet by no means favourably impressed with this oral method of instruction - The only advantages which I can perceive attending it - one ~~that~~ information is conveyed to a greater number than would take the trouble to get it out of Books, & that viva voce communication, is perhaps more spirited & impressive - - - In the afternoon I called upon Mr Robinson upon Wegscheider & found him in his study surrounded with books. He is very affable & agreeable in his manners - & has the appearance of frankness & kindness -

March 8th Thursday - This morning at 11 o'clock I called upon Pr. Holuck & walked with him until one. - He said that it was evident that vital religion was very much increasing in Germany - & that he thought that was the Pantheistic philosophy of the day was ~~nothing~~^{so} good, inasmuch as it led men to entertain a "deeper religious feeling" & showed them the insufficiency of the metaphysical systems. Schleiermacher especially he thought was made an instrument of great ~~infinite~~ usefulness partly without designing it or in a way which he did not contemplate. His authority stands so high that the respect wh.

8 Halle March 1827
manifests for the Bible & the union with wh. he
speaks of J. C. has great influence - And he has been
the means of awaking the attention to religion of
many young men - & of some of great influence as
Deander, who after renouncing Judaism was for
some time a disciple of Ropcan - Tholuck himself
attributes much of his religious feeling to Schleier-
macher's influence -

at 2 o'clock I attended Gesenius lecture on the
the 121-22 & 23 Ps. - he seemed to take great delight
in making a laugh.

About 4 Tholuck called for me to walk with
him & although much fatigued by morning excur-
sion I could not deny myself the pleasure. - His
conversation was principally on practical religion. -
He complained of the demands made upon his time
by some strangers in Berlin, who seemed to possess
little of the spirit of piety & therefore wanted
he said the only bond which could bind them
to us - meaning the Christians in Berlin - He spoke
very feelingly of the benefits of Christian intercourse
& said that the benefit of having the heart warm-
ed & the faith strengthened would compensate for
any expense of time. -

Friday March 9th. In the morning I attended
Wegscheider's lecture upon Acts, and spent the remain-
der of the day at home, except attending Gesenius at 2. -

Halle March 1827. -

7

Saturday March 10. This morning I had for the first time the pleasure of hearing Tholuck. He was upon the first part of the 5th Chap. of Mat. - It was pleasant to hear at least one of the celebrated Professors of this University giving a religious cast to his exposition of Scripture. - After the lecture I walked with him until dinner time. He mentioned that he did not always approve of the manner of interpretation adopted by the Tübingen Professors - & that he thought that Hon especially was often very unsatisfactory.

The phrase $\tau\omicron\mu\epsilon\lambda\eta\mu\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma\ \epsilon\kappa\omicron\upsilon\mu\epsilon\lambda\eta\mu\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$ in the Ephesians he said the parallel passages almost constrained him to explain of the church, although considering the passage by itself the interpretation by no means pleased him. - De Wette he told me had defended in the Periodical work wh. he published with Schleiermacher, the typical interpretation of St. principally in reference to the Epistle of the Hebrews. - Although De Wette on some occasions appears very much changed, yet in his last work ~~in~~ his Introd. to the N.T. he is often very skeptical. - Rejecting the epistle to the Ephesians, the Gospel of Mat. &c. The latter upon the ground that it

10 Halle March 1827. -
has not the particularity wh. we sh^d expect from
the narrative of an eye witness. - He expressed
himself very decidedly upon the increase of the spi-
rit of piety in Germany. -

In the afternoon Tholuck was kind enough
to call & read with me a rather per me, a
part of Olshausen on the secondary sense of S.S. -
He professed himself an adherent to the grammat-
ical-historical method of interpretation but said
this would bring out the secondary sense. -

Sabbath March 11th 1827. ~~Spent the day at home~~
~~and did not go to church. The pastor has been~~
~~ill & the church is closed.~~ I went in
the morning to hear Bro^r Marks in the Lutheran
church. His sermon as far as I could understand
it was more orthodox than I had expected & the
hymns selected were full of pious sentiments. -
Monday March 12 - Spent mostly at home & alone
pursuing the dull task of learning German -
Heard F. Megestricker in the morning & Gesenius
in afternoon -

Tuesday March 13th - This morning in conversation
with my German teacher who is a pious young
man I learnt that the number of pious students here
is not so great as I had been led to expect. He said

Halle March 1827

11

There were not more than 20 of the 400 theological students, "much larger number however are more or less orthodox." - At Tübingen he said there were was no *pietas Pro* in the University altho much piety in the town. - At Ht. I went to walk with Tholuck, he told ^{me} that he thought there was a greater number of pious students than that mentioned above but that it was impossible to say. - Very few of those not religious he was disposed to think orthodox & that in Germany there is such an indefinable variety of opinion that it is impossible to give any general account which can be accurate as the men do not admit of classification. - Many profess to be supernaturalists merely because they believe in miracles. With regard to the periodical literature he said that the works in general belonging to this department were superficial. - Berthold's tho' theological was the best except a catholic one published in Vienna. Tholuck spoke in terms of great admiration of Martyn & said he was so delighted with his memoir that he had determined to translate them but was anticipated. He has himself long cherished a strong desire to consecrate himself to the mission work. But Providence has as yet closed the way. - He spoke feelingly of the peculiar difficulties, which

Halle March 1824

which most of the present pious learned men had to contend with. Having most of them been previously geologists they found their old sceptical doubts particularly with respect to the old Testament continually harassing them. -

Wednesday March 12th I have this evening had the pleasure of conversing for two or three hours with Tholuck in my own room - our conversation was principally upon the philosophical systems of Germany. - He said that many of the christian theologians were inclined to many of the principles of the pantheistical philosophers - that they could not conceive how God could create out of nothing - & therefore admitted that the material universe & the soul of man was of the divine essence - but differed from the pantheists in being persuaded of the personality of the Deity & of the individuality of the human soul believing that it was the highest exercise of the divine power to confer this personal individuality upon his creatures. - Schleiermacher is not willingly admit the appellation pantheist wh. he says is a nick-name & belongs to the material pantheists - but he is himself what would be commonly understood by the term. - The doctrine of the Trinity he utterly disregards, considers Jesus Christ as the "ideal" of the human race, that in him the Erasmeist the universal spirit in the one.

Halle March 1824

13

ceptive production of man developed ~~to~~ itself in
the perfection of human nature. — In his dis-
courses on Religion, in the first edition the term
God is not introduced — it's the holy Universe
before which he bows. — In the second edition
the term God is here & there ^{used} introduced & inter-
changed with the terms Universe, & Spirit — of the
Earth & living principle of the world — He was
originally a moravian & considered very pious,
& he retains much of the devout & spirit which
distinguishes that devoted class of men — He
often preaches with the greatest fervour & will
break out in his family in the hymns written
by a pious companion of his earlier years, thus us-
ing the language of christians to give expression
to feelings excited by his own peculiar views —
Holbach said that of the English Philosophers
Read & Hume were most esteemed, Stewart &
Locke not at all. — It seems to me
to be a great misfortune that Philosophy is
mixed up with religion in this country, for it
gives so abstruse & mystical a character to the
explanations of important truths that there
is little reason to be surprised that the term
Mystics has been applied to the advocates of
Piety. — Thus for instance they make faith to

Halle March 1827.

to be the development of the life of God in the soul - that is the divine essence every where diffused & the universal agent unfolding itself in the heart. - Tholuck read several passages for me from Schleiermacher's Dogmatics - but they seemed to me - to darken counsel by words without wisdom. - Tholuck surprised me by saying that since his 20th yr. - he had seldom been able to secure more than 3 or four hours in the day for study. -

Thursday 15th Tholuck called at eleven for me to walk with him. He said that he thought the Rabbinical dialect more important for the illustration of the N. T. than any other what ever & therefore far more useful to the Biblical student than either Arabic or Syriac. He said he thought Arabic of little use - any further than was requisite to make use of the "helps" in reading the old Testament. To push it farther than this you must devote yourself to it. - He said that he had been very much struck with the coincidence between the manner of expression & argument in the Rabbinical writers & those of the N. Test. -

In the evening I drank tea together with Mr Cunningham with Bro. von Jacob, who is a distinguished gentleman, author of some works of distinction in political economy. - His daughter is also an an-

Halle March 1827.

therep, & remarkable for her knowledge of language.
 March 16 Friday. — & Saturday spent at home
 I commenced reading some of Schiller's works
 & was pleased to find them so much easier
 than the Theological German to which I had
 been accustomed. —

Sabbath March 18th Read in the morning
 for some hours Tholuck's work on the Romans.
 And was sorry to see, that his view of the
 important passage 5 R. 12. did not coincide
 with my own. The learning & talent of the
 work is extraordinary, considered as the
 production of a young man of 25 — We
 drank tea with him in the evening. He gave
 us an interesting account of the conversion of
 two young Polish Jews, who are now Mission-
 aries, under the direction of the London Society.
 They were both married. The wife of one of them
 has obtained a disputation, but the London
 Society considers that the young man is not
 at liberty to marry again. — Tholuck
 remarked that the affection of the Parents of
 these young men for them was very powerful

Halle March 1827

That the struggle was very severe, which attended their separation from their families. The Germans often remark on the coldness of the English even of Parents towards their children - & extend the observation to the Americans, among whom they hear with wonder of a mother, permitting one child to go, to South America, another to Europe &c &c -

20th of March Tuesday. Walked with Tholuck at 11. We were first led to talk, on the propriety of a Christians falling from grace - which led to the doctrine of the freedom of the will. Tholuck said he agreed entirely with the doctrine of Edwards on that subject - He told me that Schleismacher who belongs to the reformed church was strenuous in his defense of some of its peculiar doctrines - maintaining that they alone were consistent - He told me also that there was more vitality among the reformed than among the Lutherans. - Basle, Bremen, Bonn the four places in which religion was in the most flourishing state, were principally settled by the Reformed. at Berlin also where there is much religion they are now

Halle March 1827

57

mersus. —

Wednesday 21st of March. I have again to record my thanks to God for his goodness in sending me intelligence from my dear family. That they are well & happy is a constant source of grateful praise. In the evening I drank tea with Robinson, with Tholuck, & Radeke & Mr Beningham. — I R. could not speak English of him therefore I could learn but little Tholuck was in fine spirits & surprised me by his familiar acquaintance with the poetry & lighter works of his own country. Scarcely a book was mentioned from which he could not at once repeat numerous passages. —

Thursday 22^d of March. This morning I had again the pleasure of walking with Tholuck. He finds a great deal of difficulty by saying in reconciling the doctrine of the final perdition of all men who die in unbelief to his feelings & seems disposed to adopt the opinion that there will be hereafter other offers of mercy to the souls of men. The passage in Peter, referring to Noah preaching to the spirits in prison

Halle March 1827

he interprets of a descent into the abodes of departed souls, & of offers of salvation to those who had not received or rejected them when on earth. He says, that some evangelical men in Germany hold some thing similar ~~of~~ to the old doctrine of the Limbus Patrum. The man who

is called the Pope of the Naturalists resides it seems at Weimar. his name is Roehr. He is author of an inferior book, called letters on Naturalism, which presents the doctrines of the Deists & nothing more. Hegscheider is said to recommend it highly & it is much read among the students. Hegscheider, maintains strenuously that Paul taught the doctrine of predestination just as the Calvinist's hold it, & urges this as a proof of the little dependence we can place upon this Apostle. - In the evening I drank tea with the Staatsrath von Jacob, with Mr Robinson. We met there with a Serbian, who resides at present at Leipzig, publishing some work, in his native dialect - or versions from that dialect I do not know which.

Halle March 1827. -

19

Saturday March 24. - This morning I took my last walk with Tholuck, who is just leaving town for the vacation. He told me he had much to endure from the many unfounded reports which the enemies of piety were constantly spreading, respecting the few who were of that character here. The Kleinstädtigkeit of Halle is very greivous, & some of its distinguished men, it would seem, are not altogether free from this failing. Meismey-er's parable, respecting the king's son who was sent to give laws to a kingdom, which were at first received & obeyed, but afterwards some began to ask who this king's son was & what right he had to give them laws, others however more prudent said it matters not who he was, the laws are good, let us obey them; led to a long conversation as to the proper method of answering such an argument for indifference respecting the person & authority of our dear & blessed Lord & Saviour Jesus Christ. - It is evident that it destroys the Gospel entirely, since the moral laws & the doc-

Halle March 1827. - -

trinal truths of the Gospel are inseparably connected. And we have ground of security in believing these truths apart from the authority from which they proceed - unless we resort to our own reason & then we are once on the land of Disson, since we are not obliged to believe the Bible but may form each one for himself his religious opinions, an office for which the melancholy ~~the~~ history of the world shews we are entirely unfit. -

March 30th Yesterday when at dinner, we had the pleasure of forming the acquaintance of our country man, the Rev. D. Kurtz who had just arrived in Halle. The evening of this day I spent in his company & was much gratified with the information which he gave me of his tour. In St Petersburg he received 1000 rubles from the Empress & experienced considerable attention from distinguished personages. He spoke favourably of the state of religion among the Lutherans in the sea provinces of Russia. Among the Greeks as he could judge from the service of their churches, there was very little piety. The service was in Slavonic which the people do not understand. & their devotion appeared to

Halle March 1827

131

Spent itself in cropping themselves & kissing the ground. He thinks the suppression of the Bible Society in Russia, by Alexander, was owing to the influence of the Greek Ecclesiastical Dignitaries, who were alarmed at the influence of the Society upon the People in whom it appeared to create a disbelief for the empty forms of the Greek Service. At Königsberg he also found a great deal of Piety & in Berlin as much as is to be met with in Philadelphia or New York. The Royal Family paid him great attention & contributed handsomely to the funds of the Seminary for which he is soliciting. - In Copenhagen, he was also received both by the King & Queen - & every where has enjoyed the most flattering attention. He travelled in Sweden he told me about 500 miles at no greater expense than 19 dollars, having purchased a very good gig & harness for 6 or 7 dollars, which he afterwards sold for three.

March 31.st This evening I drank tea with Mr Robinson with Mr Rury & D. ^{W. like} ~~Goodman~~. We

March 1827. —

respecting the obligation of the Christian Sabbath in which Mr Kurtz acted as interpreter. April 1st This morning I had the pleasure of hearing Mr Kurtz preach, a real evangelical pious sermon from Ephesians 3: 6. 19th. My heart overflowed with joy, to hear the praise of Christ & the excellency of his love. It has been long very long since I have enjoyed so much pleasure in hearing a sermon. For here, there are few who appear to feel the Spirit of the Gospel, or whose hearts are warmed with the love of the blessed Saviour. — May God of his infinite mercy bless Brother Kurtz for having praised his Son & represented love to him, to be the one thing needful, without which ^{with} all eloquence & all learning we should be as a tinkling symbol. — He has been the means of giving me the three happiest hours I have yet enjoyed in Europe. —

April 3^d Mr Kurtz says that he has visited a great many pious Prussian officers. That in Berlin, in one company he saw twelve of this character. That the aids of the Crown Prince, & almost all the Gover-

Halle March April 1827

23

ness & Governesses in the Royal family are of this character. - The Monarchs at Kopenhagen retain he says their spiritual character. -

Müller has told me repeatedly that wherever the Gospel is preached faithfully the people flock around the Preacher. Mr Kuntz has made the same remark. And says he thinks that were it not for the Union of the Church & State the present condition of Germany would soon be changed. That if the Preachers were dependent on the People for their support that in a great majority of instances the People would not support any who were not evangelical - Germany ^{from} what he has seen seems to be ripe for the triumphs of the Gospel. Wherever he has preached the people have manifested the greatest interest. & in many places he has been oppressed by the number of those who were calling for spiritual advice & comfort. -

Last evening I went with Dr. Hoeschiel & Mr Robinson to the Monday evening supper which the Professors & other literary persons of Halle are accustomed to attend. The company was not very large & to me very un-

24.

Halle April 1827

interesting from my understanding so little of the Language. — Dr H. is one of the superintendents of the schools of Halle, he told me he had recently made a search through the town for children, who did not attend school & found only 126 — & these have been since provided for. — — — Mr Kuntz Dr Günske & Mr Robinson took tea with this evening. Dr G. is a pious & learned man, our conversation was principally on religion. —

April 6th Wednesday. — This morning I called upon the Chancellor in company with Mr Kuntz. He was exceedingly kind to Mr K. & seemed to take real pleasure in promoting his views. He said that our seminaries in America could be supplied with books from the Book Store connected with orphan House at as a cheap a rate as from any other in Germany. And as the profits go to the support of this benevolent institution there is a strong inducement to give it the preference. — Mr K. again & gave a new tea with me & we passed the evening together, & in all probability we shall spend to gether in Europe. — We sang several hymns together & separated with very sincere regret at least on my part. —

Halle April 1827

25

Sabbath April 8th - This morning I attended the Reformed Church & heard Hen Rinecker, who is considered the best Preacher in Halle. I understood very little of his sermon as his voice is indistinct & rapid - a christian very friend who was with me did not consider this discourse very evangelical. - In the afternoon I witnessed the interesting service attending the confirmation of from 50 to 100 children. - They came to the church in a procession preceded by the Pastor & attended with music. - as soon as they entered the building, the organ commenced playing and an appropriate hymn was sung. The Minister then took his stand at the altar & the children stood up around him. After a short address he commenced a catechetical exercise which continued for about half an hour. Another hymn was sung, the organ was accompanied by four trumpets, the first time I have heard this kind of music in a church. The effect upon my feelings was very strong & very pleasing. The preacher (Superintendent Tiemann)

26. -

Halle April 1847 -

then commenced his sermon from Proverbs
"My son give me thy heart &c." His discourse ap-
peared to me very good, recognising the leading
the doctrines of the Gospel & delivered with
a great deal of animation. His audience were
frequently in tears. In his prayers for the
dear children, whom he was about to receive
into the bosom of the church he prayed for every
blessing a christian heart could desire. Af-
ter leaving the Pulpit, he again addressed
the children, who read aloud the (Apos-
tle's) Creed & audibly before the congrega-
tion professed their faith. After this they
approached the Pastor four or five at a
time, & knelt before him. He in the name
of the ever Blessed Trinity, blessed them, & re-
cognised them as members of the church, taking
each one by the hand, & placing his hand
upon their heads successively as he addressed
to them a short exhortation. - The impression
which this whole service made upon my mind
was very pleasant. And I could not help feeling
that however little authority there may be for
confirmation as of divine appointment, that some

Halle April 1827. -

27

service of the kind might very properly be introduced into our churches. It would have at least this good effect that baptised persons would then be brought more under the discipline of the church & the nature of their connexion with it be rendered more definite. I could not help feeling also, from the impression made upon the children & the audience that few occasions humanly speaking would offer better opportunities of doing good to the souls of all present. May God grant that this little flock of lambs which have to day been gathered into his fold on Earth, may be recognised by the good Shepherd as making a part of that little flock, to whom it is the Father's good pleasure to give the Kingdom. -

Wednesday 11th April. This morning I went with Robinson & Mr Müller to visit Mersburg & the Battelfeld of Rosbach. We set off at 5 o'clock, the day proving remarkably fine we had a very pleasant ride. Mersburg is a pleasantly situated town of about 7000 inhab.

Halle April 1827. —

about half an hour beyond it lies the field upon which Frederick the Great in 1763 defeated the French. a simple monument is raised on a small mound in the middle of the extensive plain. — The inscription states that the monument was re-erected by the 3^d corp of the Prussian army after the Battle of Leipzig in 1813. — The previous monument having been removed or destroyed by the French. — From the foot of this monument we counted between 20 & fifty villages, which were all distinctly visible from this spot. — From Rosbach we rode over the country to Lützen. Here we had the pleasure of visiting the simple memorial erected on the spot where the body of Gustavus Adolphus was found after the sanguinary battle of Lützen in 1632. This monument is nothing more than a large granite stone, on which the name of the fallen hero & the date of his death are merely cut. Stone seats are placed around, for the convenience of visitors. Here one of the greatest Generals & Monarchs of his

Halle April 1827 30

age fell, here Charles of the 12th of Sweden stood
here Napoleon fought, & conquered al-
most for the last time. — The great battle
between the French & the Allies in 1813 oc-
curred upon the opposite side of the town
but Lützen itself was afterwards occu-
pied the French & the allies filled the
surrounding country. —

Friday April 13th This being good Friday
I attended the service of the Lutheran
church this morning. — The gentleman who
preached spoke very indistinctly so that
I could hardly understand any thing that
he said. — The Lord's Supper was administered
after the ordinary exercises — The three
Pastors of the church proceeded to the altar
on which was a small silver image of our
Blessed Saviour, & several large wax can-
dles very much like the catholic shapels —
The officiating clergyman, read an expla-
nation of the Sacred Supper, & an exhortation
to the people, & then turned to the altar &

Halle April 1827

I in a solemn voice chanted the consecrating service. The two clergymen first received the communion from his hands, kneeling, & then one took his stand at ~~the~~^{one} end of altar while the officiating clergyman stood at the other. One took the Bread & the other the cup. The people then approached three or four at a time & kneeling to first suffered him to place the consecrated wafer in their mouths, they then rose & proceeded to the other clergyman, who in the same way administered to them the cup. In neither case were they suffered to touch the elements with their hands. I should have thought myself in a Catholic chapel were it not the sound of the German, instead of the Latin language. Very few of the Lutheran clergy retain their belief in the doctrine of consubstantiation & yet the customs & ceremonies which arose out of it are almost all preserved. I felt like a stranger here, & longed for the time when again in the simple scriptural manner of our church I could partake of the

Halle April 1824

32

memorials of our dying Saviour's love.

Sabbath April 15th - This day has been peculiarly ~~observed~~ marked by the church services being Easter. In the morning I heard Mr. Blanc of the Reformed church preach a good sermon on nature of the new life which Christians who profess to be risen with Christ should lead. This life he told us should be one of faith, love, & hope, - orthodox, but general & pointed. Reneker in the afternoon preached upon the words "we are saved by hope". a very unsatisfactory discourse - The only hope of which I hear him speak was that of greater knowledge in the future world. —

Monday 16 This day has also been observed as a Festival. The churches were all open & the one I attended crowded. - Herr Zula preached from the passage relating to the two disciples who went to Emmaus. - Particularly on the expression go in and abide with us. He said we should all address this language to Christ, for without him we could know nothing of God, - could not be

Halle April 1827

justified & reconciled to God, & because communion with Christ was the great source of happiness. —

Wednesday April 18th This day has been observed as the jubilee, of Niemeyer who has now completed the 50th year of his academical life. We called with all the rest of the world upon the old gentleman this morning with our felicitations. — Here we met a large number of strangers, Schleiermacher, and Bishop Eiler from Berlin, Bishop Westermeyer from Magdeburgh, Tittmann from Leipzig &c. At 11 o'clock. The company assembled in the Hall of the University. Prof^r Schultz read a Latin address — after which the Curator of the University presented Niemeyer with a beautiful porcelain vase in the name of the King — Bishop Eiler made a long discourse in German, Tittmann & his colleague from Leipzig each in Latin, the Prosector then exhibited the marble bust of Niemeyer which the University had caused

Halle April 1827

34

to be made as an expression of their esteem.
Thursday 19. This morning the Canzler preached
before a most crowded audience. - In the
evening gave an entertainment at the
Bosch Prince to about 300 persons. Here
I had the pleasure of making the acquain-
tance of young Westermeyer, who is settled
as a clergyman not far from Magdeburg -
He is a thorough Christian, having du-
ring a residence of six months in England
& Scotland experienced a complete change
in his views & feelings. - I hope to have
the opportunity of cultivating his acquain-
tance. - Schleiermacher, Tittmann, & many
my other distinguished men were present.

Sabbath. This morning I listened to ra-
ther an empty exhortatory sermon from
a long man in the Reformed Church &
in the afternoon to one of much the same
character in the Mark Kirche. - I have
not yet heard nor seen what we should
in America call a good doctrinal dis-
course -

April 1827. -

Saturday April 28th This morning at 8 o'clock I left Halle with the intention of making a short tour before the lectures commenced. I rode to the neighbourhood of Gnadenau & then walked about a mile to that peaceful & quiet village - The whole of this part of the country is a great plain over which the eye regards without any obstruction from hills or trees. The land appears generally fertile. The villages are frequent generally miserably built & the people poorly clad - Gnadenau is a settlement of the Moravians. The congregation does not consist of more than 200 members. The village is remarkably neat & the people appear far superior to those commonly met in the country. - The Inn is kept by one of the Brethren & is characterised by the neatness & order of the sect to which he belongs. - In the evening at 7 o'clock I went to the Prayer hall where the Brethren assembled for their evening worship, on this evening it consisted only in

Madras April 1827

singing. - In the morning I went again at
1/2 after 8 to the place of worship & heard
the Liturgy read & sung. - at 10 was the
regular preaching. The minister chose
for his text the passage in St John wh.
describes our blessed Saviour as the Good
Shepherd. His discourse was exhortatory as
all the sermons without exception, wh
I have yet heard in Germany, have been.
In this case it was pious & animated. In
the afternoon I visited the Brothers House
& formed the acquaintance of the leader
who is a pious young man. - At 7 there
was again service & a lecture from the
youngest minister, which was very good.
After the exercises I called on an old
missionary who was 30 years in the W.
Indies. His name is Lemon, he received
me with the utmost kindness & as he
speaks English our intercourse was the
more easy. - From all I could see, & hear
I should judge that the spirit of pure
& simple piety is preserved in a high de-

Gnadau & Glocthe April 1827.

great among these people & the sublimity comfort & intelligence of the inhabitants were very striking. — From Gnadau we had a good view of the extensive salt works of Schöbeck & the distant towers of the Cathedral of Magdeburgh were also visible. In a field of to the north of this village I saw traces of the camp of a Swedish General who was hastening to the relief of Magdeburgh in the 30 years war, when from this spot he saw the flames of the city which Tilly devoted to such utter destruction was before his view. —

Monday April 30th This morning early I rode over to Glocthe a small village about 5 miles distant & spent a very pleasant day with the Pastor Westmeier. This is a pleasant & intelligent young man, son of the Bishop of Magdeburgh. In the evening I walked to the neighbouring village of Absendorf to be in readiness for the Post which was to start the next morning for Magdeburgh. —

Magdeburgh ^{May} April 1824. -

38

Tuesday 1st of May. - As this city with the exception of the Cathedral & a few small houses was utterly destroyed by the Austrian General Tilly in 1631, it is comparatively modern & therefore agreeable. - It is situated upon the Elbe & has numerous manufactures & contains about 33.000 inhabitants. The fortifications of this place are said to be among the most formidable in Germany & certainly to one not a military man it would seem utterly impossible for any force to overcome a city so protected if but tolerably defended. - The walk around the town upon the fortifications is very pleasant & the view to an American very novel & striking. The garrison is now I am told 2 or 3000 men strong. I have seen going through their tedious marchings & counter-marchings - & altho' performed with a wonderful precision struck me as stiff & constrained. There was not near so much ease & gracefulness in their movements as I remarked in the West India

May 1827 Magdeburgh -

cadets. In the evening I called upon the Bishop
Mostermeier & was very kindly received.

Wednesday May 3^d I visited this morning the
celebrated Cathedral. The total ensemble of
this building, either externally or internally
is not striking & will not admit of com-
parison with that of Rome. - It contains
however many most interesting monuments
& works of art. Near the Altar is interred the
Emperor Otto 1st who died about his tomb
is now covered with a plain marble slab with-
out an inscription. The silver railing by wh-
it was surrounded was taken away by Tilly.
His wife's tomb, an English prince's is struck
ing from the ancient figures which are sculpt-
ured upon it. - I was also shown the the
helmet, commander's staff & gloves of Mail
of Tilly, which were secured after his de-
feat near Leipzig & deposited here by Gus-
tave Adolphus. - The Pulpit is a most
beautiful piece of workmanship made of al-
abaster & profusely ornamented with figures
relating to scriptural history it was made ear-
ly in the 14th century. Among the various tombs

Magdeburgh May 1827. -

which the stranger is shown is none which to me was half so striking as that of the Archbishop Ernest made in 1497. - It is entirely of bronze & covered with figures emblematical for the most part. a figure of the ArchB. - in his robes lies upon the top, his countenance is remarkably fine - This monument although so old does not appear to have suffered in the least from age - & appears as tho' it had not been made more than 5 or 10 years.

The tomb of the first Prelate of Magdeburgh who embraced the doctrines of Luther and his wife is also very costly & handsome. - One of the curiosities here preserved is, the sword, staff lance, boots, & shurs of one of the old renowned Generals of Germany who lived long before the invention of Powder but his name & the time of his death I have forgotten. - I dined to day with the Bishop Westemeier, and was very much struck with the free & open & friendly manner in which I was treated. They had all so much to ask about America that I learnt but little about Germany. - By the influence of the good B. I obtained the permission of the Commander to ascend the Tower of the Ca.

Magdeburgh May 1827 -

theatrical a thing which on military grounds is forbidden without special permission, as a view is thus obtained of the extensive fortifications of the town. The ascent is by 340 stone steps & the view is very extensive. The country overlooked is an extensive plain through which the Elbe is seen to wander in an irregular course for a great distance. It is not particularly striking & were it not for the fortifications would not repay the trouble & labour of ascending. — In the evening I called upon the Pastor Störig, who I understand is almost the only orthodox Minister in Magdeburgh. Here again the warm hearted kindness of the Germans was manifested. I was pressed to stay until a late hour. I had enough to do in my broken German to answer their numerous enquiries. As the Pastor & his wife spoke French perfectly well (using no other language in their family for the sake of their children) & understood also something of English I was able to make out & pretty well. They appeared particularly desirous of learning the character of the Presbyterians in America, whom they appeared to regard very much as we do the Covenanters or old Puritans. Mr S is a very

Magdeburgh May 1827. -

42.

polished white man, & a great friend of Mr
Kuntz from which circumstance & from his con-
versation I should infer that he was of the
same religious opinions. Indeed he told
me expressly that he agreed with the young
Westphaler, who I find is looked upon as
something out of the ordinary course as
he is what we should call faithful &
pious. -

Thursday May 3.^d This morning at 10 o'clock
I left Magdeburgh for Leipzig. and rode
the first day to Koethen a distance of not
more than 30 miles. The country, as in all
this region is flat, but fertile & well cul-
tivated. We crossed the Saale near Kalbe
where it is a considerable stream. Near
this town there is a pleasant public garden.
Koethen is an uninteresting town of about
7,000 inhabitants. The territories of this prin-
are very small, they are however said to
include one of the most fertile tracts of
land in Germany. The game belonging ex-
clusively to the Duke, the hares are here
undisturbed & consequently numerous.
I saw seven or eight frequently at one time.

Leipzig May 1827

We has them dinner together in the hall killed, & sent to the Berlin Market. - Friday May 4. We consumed almost the whole of this day in riding from Kœthen to Leipzig a distance of only 30 miles. as my fellow travellers were not very intelligent, the time was rather tedious. -

Saturday May 5th - I walked out this morning to see the appearance of Leipzig during the great fair which attracts people from so many different & distant places. The streets were thronged with a very heterogeneous crowd, Greeks & Jews, Hungarians Frenchmen &c. - All the streets which were wide enough for the purpose were lined with booths in which every variety of article was exposed for sale - The most numerous class of merchants appear to be the Jews. Their signs written in German & Hebrew are every where to be seen. To day however being Saturday their operations were suspended. Many of them however were to be seen in the streets. They almost all wear their beards, & the better sort are clothed in a silk frock coat

Leipzig May 1827

44

reaching down to their feet, & bound round with a girdle. - The poorer class have a similar dress of cotton or wollen many of them seem miserably destitute. The Greeks were dressed in a loose frock reaching to the knees, of green cloth the sleeves large & open except at the wrist. Their appearance was tasteful. - The Hungarians had large loose coats reaching to the feet of wool of its natural color. - I spent a considerable part of the day in the Museum which contains all the literary publications of this part of the country & some from France & England.

Sabbath. May 6.th - This morning I went to the St. Thomas church at 1/2 7 when the service commenced. The church was crowded. The singing continued nearly an hour when the Superintendent Schinnerer ascended the pulpit & preached as far as could understand it a very dry uninteresting sermon. The Lord's supper was afterwards administered.

Leipzig May 1827.

tered with more of ceremony than I have yet
 seen it in the Catholic Lutheran churches. The
 consecration service was as usual chanted. the
 minister standing by the altar & the other kneel-
 ing immediately behind him. Two little boys
 clothed in black frocks & white scarfs stood
 on each side of the altar. I observed that the
 minister & his attendants bowed not only
 when the words Jesus Christ occurred, but when
 he repeated the phrases "this is my body" & "this
 is the New Testament in my blood." When the com-
 municants received the wafer it was placed
 in their mouths & the little boys held a
 blue napkin spread out beneath to pre-
 vent the host particle falling to the ground.
 The same precaution was observed when
 the wine was administered. - This has been
 to me a very uninteresting day. - Finding
 no excitement to devotional feeling in the
 church & enjoying but a little in my own
 room, I sighed for the time when I should
 again visit the temple of God in my own hap-
 py land. - In the early part of the day I was
 rejoiced to see the shops & booths all closed, but

Leipzig May 1827

found that by the time church was out,
they were almost all opened.

May 7 Monday. This morning I called on Prof^r
Hahn to whom I had a letter. He is a man I
should suppose of about 35 rather small &
by no means imposing in his appearance.
He received me with great kindness &
offered to call with me upon any of the
other Professors whom I wished to see. We
accordingly called upon Prof Lindler who
has the superintendence of the Peasego
gion. He as well as P. Hahn are Christians
as pious men are emphatically called
here. D. Hahn time not allowing of his con-
tinuing his visits at this house - he pro-
posed calling for me at 10 the next
day & accompanying to see several of
the other gentlemen of Leipzig. - In the
afternoon I went with Mr Robinson & Mr
Cunningham to the garden in which there
is a simple monument to Prince Poniatowski
by erected near the spot where he lost
his life in attempting to cross the Saale.

47. May Leipzig 1827

May 8. Tuesday. - This morning Pro. Bahm called agreeably to his promise & accompanied us to Prof. Tophimier's. This gentleman is the continuation of Schrock's Ecclesiastical History, the author of the Analecta & some other works & is now engaged in writing the history of the fall of Paganism. He is also distinguished as the great champion against the Catholics. He is a very polite agreeable man, considerably advanced in life. In his sentiments I am told he agrees more with the English & American Unitarians than with the German Rationalists. I had also the pleasure of seeing Winzler another of the Prof.^s & afterwards Beck who is now quite old but still amiable & kind in his manners. - Rosenmüller was the only other of the Leipzig Literati whom I had the honor to call upon. He is a tall great headed man, has an impediment in his utterance, and does not impress a stranger so agreeably as some other of the gentlemen mentioned. This evening I returned to Halle.

Halle May 1827 -

48.

May 12th I have had the pleasure of seeing Tholuck several times since my return. He seems much benefited by his journey & has had, he says, his heart warmed in Berlin, and has heard many circumstances of an encouraging character relative to the progress of vital piety in Germany.

May 20th Having since this day week dined in company with Tholuck several days & expecting to continue this agreeable & profitable arrangement I have already & some still more to increase my acquaintance with the character & opinions of many persons with whom I have as yet had no opportunity of personal intercourse. - one of the most interesting circumstances which I can now recall of Tholuck's conversations related to Prof. Hengstenberg of Berlin. He was formerly in Bonn & a very warm & decided naturalist. - although now not more than 25 he was already so distinguished

49 Halle May 1827

that professorships in several departments were in his offer, Greek, oriental languages philosophy, theology. - He determined now to leave Bonn & left behind him a strong and open declaration of his principles. Shortly after he was led to attend a religious service among the Moravians, the discourse made such an impression upon his mind that his confidence in the truth of his own opinions was very much shaken. He betook himself to the simple study of Bible & at last came out a firm & practical believer in the great truths of the Gospel. - He is now Prof of oriental Languages at Berlin, & exceedingly bold - In one of his first lectures he said "if matters not whether we make a God out of stone, or out of our own understanding, it is still a false God, there is but one living God, the God of the Bible." - This declaration was received with hisses & scraping by a large part of the students. By which he was hit in the intestine. He often asserts that, it

Halle May 1824

50

is only the heart wh. doubts. - Helshansen
the pious Professor in Königsburgh is also
a young man, not more than 2 or 3 & thirty.
He too was formerly a Rationalist, but
when his heart was once touched his opinions
changed of course. Tholuck told me
he used to think he was one of the last persons
likely to be converted. He was continually
exhorting him to beware of Pietism
& fanaticism, and reproaching him with
being a Herrnhutter. Shortly after one
of these conversations he thought he
would see for himself what Moravi-
anism was & got the life of Tüngendorf
& read it. On Tholuck's next visit he was
surprised to see him dejected & sad.
& asked him if he were not well. Yes
he answered - but my dear Tholuck
I have railing at you as a Herrnhutter,
but I knew not what it meant, & that
book (life of Count L.) & shown me. I
did not know what I was myself. -
He is now one of the warmest & most
decided Christians in Germany. -

5, Halle May 1827

I was struck with an anecdote which I
hear yesterday from Tholuck. We were walk-
ing & met one of the student with whom
he stopped for a moment to speak. When
we left the young man Tholuck described
him as a simple hearted sincere christian
& said that when quite a boy he was at
a Gymnasium, where the teacher was a
Rationalist. As the boy's parents were
also of this class he knew nothing of the
gospel. But was accustomed sometimes
to read the Bible after attending the
religious instructions of the school, he
in perfect simplicity wrote to his teacher
& asked him if would not be better &
safer to teach the religion which was
taught in the Bible. His teacher reply
replied with an answer against Mysticism.

26 May I have within a few days had the
pleasure of several interviews with the Rev. Mr.
McCaule who has been for 6 years a Mission-
ary among the Jews in Poland. - He appears
to a warm & sincere christian entertaining

Call May 1827.

52.

most of the opinions relating to the Jews which
their peculiar friends generally hold - ex-
pecting their restoration, & future exalted
state in the Church on earth. &c. &c. - He says
that the Jews are very willing to hear, so
much so that, there is no necessity to
go & seek them they come in crowds to the
house in which they know the missionary
is to be found. - They are exceedingly igno-
rant, their learning when best educa-
ted being confined to the Talmud - The
S. have little authority with them - they
have a common saying which illustrates
this sentiment upon this point, viz. "The
S. are water, the Mishna wine, the
Gemara spiced wine." The Pentateuch
& historical Books they can generally un-
derstand, but the Prophets few of them
can translate. - They are complete Phari-
sees in all their opinions & customs,
& are generally sincere in their faith.
There is a class among them calling them-
selves German Jews, who are generally in-

Halle May 1827

picals - Another sect which is of recent origin
 but wh. has taken the old name of Hasidim
 pretend to peculiar sanctity - their Rabbis
 are infallible - work miracles, give ab-
 solution. &c. &c. - The Jews are considerably
 filthy & offensive when not raised much
 above the ordinary level by wealth. - They
 are however more moral than either
 the Catholics or Protestants of Poland.
 Little has yet been done among them
 as yet, but the production of a general
 spirit of inquiry & a great diminution
 of their prejudices against Christians. - Very
 few of them can be induced to engage in
 agriculture - merchandise in every form
 they very much prefer - ... Among the
 Catholics who are exuding degraded
 & superstitious there have recently been
 several conversions. one particularly of a
 young Priest has excited a great deal
 of attention. Mr. W. Carl speaks of him as
 likely to become a second Luther. The Pra.

Halle May 1827

Duke Constantine is very favourable to
mission & adverse to the Catholics. He
also has on several occasions manifest-
ed a very favourable spirit. - Mr Mac-
Laurie coming through Berlin was
sent for by the Crown Prince who was
very inquisitive about the mission &
expressed his approbation, & interest in,
the its success - It is interesting in a
country where the king is head of Church
& state & has such uncontrolled sway,
to know the character of those who
are likely to influence the religion
of Germany. As illustration of the
character of the crown Prince it is
worth while to mention some things
which he said to Mr MacLaurie. He ex-
pressed his deep regret that the so
large a portion of the clergy had re-
nounced the pure Bible Faith & preach-
ed such "stupid stuff" as the Rationals
ists do in its place - he was rejoiced

Halle May 1827

he said that there were several in Berlin who now preach the true doctrines. He spoke of the state of the English church where he said they retained the doctrines but had not much of the living power of the gospel. — God grant that he in whose hands so much power may one day be found may use it for his glory.

Halle June 1827. -

56

June 20. Tholuck surprised me very much this evening by the account wh. he gave of the prevalence of Rationalism in Germany from 1740 - to 1815 or 17. - During this period with the exception of the Tubingen theologians there was scarcely a voice raised against the reigning system of Deism. - He himself lived to his 15 or 16 year without having see any body who believed in the Bible! - excepting one boy in the school to wh. he went. - In this school the Deistical system alone was taught. and this was almost universally the case - of the old men who belonged to the preceding generation some few remain so who still held to the old system, but in town & country among professors & pastors with few exceptions the Rationalistical opinions were so dominant that no one had courage to support the contrary doctrines. Prof. Harms of Kiel blessed me his memory! was the first to break this dreadful stillness. When the

Halle June 1827. —

occasion of the cent^l celebration of the Reformation of Luther, he published the Theses of this Great Man & added many of his own against Rationalism. He was overwhelmed with abuse — no less than 80 pamphlets in German & Latin, of all kinds were directed against him. But from this time, advocates of the truth began to multiply — & the progress of the truth has been constant & in some departments rapid, ever since. — The reaction among the people was dreadful, & the few pioules who were to be found were ridiculed & abused openly & even in many instances in the streets. —

Aug. I have recently had the pleasure of seeing two pious preachers from the neighbourhood of Elberfeld Messrs Landus & Kraemacher. The account which they give of the state of Religion in that region is very encouraging. In a small party however the doctrine of predestination has been carried to the greatest practical antinomianism. These people feel themselves above the Gospel, & all its ordinances, & when they condescend to

Halle Aug. 1827

enter a church it is easy to see from their list-
less careless assured manner, that they think
the doctrines which they hear are only fit
for babes. - within a few days Messrs
Smith & Richard missionaries to the Jews
passed thro' Halle. They have lately made
a journey to Constantinople. The state of
the Jews in the countries thro' wh. they passed
is not in a moral respect more degraded
than that of the nominal Christians. This
agrees with the account given by Mr McCall.
In Poland they said, there were about 150,
000 protestants and only 36 settled preachers.
& of these very few who are pious or orthodox.
The same is the fact in Hungary, where
almost all the Preachers are Rationalists.
In this country wh. they represent as beauti-
ful & fertile they say that the people ap-
pear willing & anxious to hear the Gos-
pel, but the Austrian Government, is so
strongly opposed to the distribution of either
Bibles or tracts that it is difficult to obpe-
rate upon them. - They intend placing de-
posits of Bibles upon the frontiers that those
passing to & fro may take them in one by one. -

August, Halle 1827. -

Aug. 27 Monday. This morning I left Halle with Dr
Tholuck & Mr Ehlers for Dresden. - our ride to Leipzig
was pleasant, & enlivened by the debates of these
Gentlemen on philosophical points. - Tholuck maintains
that what is actually is all that is possible, that
the world can not possibly be other than it is. -
His opinion upon the attributes of God ~~is~~ differs
from that wh. I have been accustomed to entertain.
He urges the idea of that attribute & essence are
the same in the divine Being, that he maintains
that beauty, holiness, knowledge are in God essen-
tial - that is, that God is essential Beauty, holi-
ness, knowledge &c. & that all beauty holiness &c
in the universe is not only derived from God, but
~~is~~ is the beauty holiness &c of God, so that God is
not only the most perfect Being, but is all that is
good & beautiful in the universe. - He makes the
conscience of man & all the moral & religious powers
the essence of God, for God cannot only be the
partaker of good but must be all that is good. -
In answer to my objection that we could not com-
pare beauty as an essence or Seyn (esse) any more
than of proportion as an essence, he replied that pro-
portion was also an essence, so that the proportion of
relation of 4 to 8 & 8 to 16, is an essence, Seyn, Proximi-
ty is also a Seyn, &c. - Tholuck appeals strongly to an-

Aug. 1827

quation in support of his ideas on this subject. particularly to his confessions. - one very important principle of Holuck's whole system seems to be fundamentally false, he appears to make what the Germans call Anschauung the test of all truth respecting invisible things - that is the ability of forming a distinct image of the subject before the mind, this they call intuition, & when they cannot have such an Anschauung of any subject they cannot feel its truth. - But as I said to Holuck it was utterly impossible to form such a bild, a image of the soul or of God or of any spiritual subject, but he maintained that all clear ideas of these subjects assumed this form, and this was the test of the correctness of these ideas. -

We reached Dresden Tuesday evening Aug. 28th & put up in the Golden Anchor tavern. - The next morning I visited the gallery of painting which was the object of most interest among the curiosities of this city. - This famous collection which is thought to be the finest in modern Europe is by no means so imposing in its arrangement & effect as that of the Louvre. - With regard to the pieces themselves I am not able to give any judgement - I was much disappointed. Many

Dresden Aug. 1827. -

of the painting which are extolled as masterpieces produced very little impression upon me. - The sight of Corregio belongs to this class - I can conceive that an artist can take pleasure in discovering the beauties of the proper distribution of the light wh. proceeds from the Infant Saviour, but this is as little adapted for the untutored eye as the intricate harmony of sounds for the untutored ear. - The figures in this piece have no separate individual beauty. - The same confession I am obliged to make with regard to most of the Productions of Rubens - the coloring is indeed surprising but, the effect for me seldom either strong or pleasing. - The Madonna of Raphael is an exception, this was as much above as the other were below my expectations. The infant here is "wonderful" the expression of the eye belongs to no human infant, but we may well imagine such an expression in the case of our Saviour. - The virgin is the ideal of human purity & beauty - what the human frame may be when this corruption has but an incorruption & this mortal is clothed with immortality. - The madonna of Corregio is also a beautiful picture & many others which at first

Dresden Aug. 1827

produced little impression, I found after repeated visits to the Gallery - far more interesting. The whole collection is divided into two great parts the one for the Italian the other for the northern school - the former is by far the most attractive. - In the course of Wedth Thurs^{day} & Friday I visited several of the collections of most interest but cannot dear Sarah find time to write about them all. - On Thursday morning I called with Tholuck & Ehlers upon the Pastor Stephani, a man of about 45, of very friendly open manners - plain & blunt in all he says. - He is a warm Lutheran reads the works of the great Reformer by day & night & unfortunately insists a good deal upon the peculiar tenets of his church as upon the points essential to Godliness - He is however a great blessing to Dresden & has served to keep alive a spirit of piety among the common people - He was educated in Halle, about 20 yrs ago, & related many circumstances to show how utterly to all appearance religion & orthodoxy had "died out." No one was thought of preaching upon the leading truths of the Gospel

Dresden Aug. 1829. —

I some went so far as to propose to introduce a new Bible, which should contain more interesting portion of History than those relating to the Jews - & a purer system of morals. — From this Gentleman & some others I have understood that there is very little real piety here But something of Supernaturalism. — This evening we drank tea with Mr Lahm a pious young man who is director of a seminary for the education of country school masters. Here we met among the Pastor Leonhardi who is also considered orthodox & pious. — At 9 o'clock all his pupils were collected in the lecture room for prayers — after singing a few verses Tholuck read & expounded a passage of P. from our Saviour's last address to his disciples — "In the world ye shall have tribulation &c." — he made this a test of Christian character in a very happy manner, if said he the world satisfies us, if in the society & pleasures of the world we feel no deficient nothing which gives us pain, & leaves the most urgent of our wants unsatisfied we are not the disciples of X. — but if we are constantly longing after communion with him, & the joy wh. flows from his presence then we have part in his promise I will give unto

Dresden Aug. 1827. —

your eternal life. —

On Friday evening a pious teacher of a free school called to see us. He appeared to be a humble & sincere man but of little cultivation. What most interested me was, the views wh. he expressed on the subject of the Lord's Supper in an animated dispute wh. he had with Ehlers (who is also a Lutheran & not disinclined to the doctrine of consubstantiation). This good man not only believed the real presence, but ascribed all the efficacy of the ordinance to this point, — making the body of it as such, received in this sacrament the immediate means of strengthening our faith & love. All the arguments of Ehlers made no impression upon him, he appealed to his experience, as he believed the Bible because he felt its power so he believed in the efficacy of "eating" the body of the Lord because he felt himself nourishing & strengthened by this ordinance. He seemed surprised when I told him that we Presbyterians thought & believed that we also were nourished & strengthened by our reception of this sacrament without believing in the real presence. He did not go so far as to deny that those who rejected his doctrine on this point were not Christians.

Saturday the 1st of September we left Dresden on an excursion of a few days to the interesting country further up the Elbe called the Saxon Switzerland. Mr Lahn accompanied us a few hours distance to our dining place. He & Tholuck in a long argument against Ehlers & myself maintained that every thing in nature had (*Bewusstsein*) consciousness, a sense of life, trees, stones, every thing which exists. - The arguments for this opinion were mostly drawn from general pantheistical principles - I say Pantheistical for these Gentlemen tho' abhorring Pantheism have as far as their Philosophy is concerned many principles in common with the reigning system. - About 10 o'clock we passed the Elbe at Pillnitz, the boat in which the carriage crossed was very ingeniously swung over by the force of the stream without any labour of the men. Pillnitz is the country residence of the King of Saxony - the grounds are simple & neat, the palace is merely a row of low buildings in the form of a hollow square facing inwards, three sides of the square only are built upon. - We dined at Lohmen a village situated at the foot of the first mountain. after dinner we rode about an hour up the mountain & then commenced our tour on foot under the direction of a guide. - We descended by a flight of narrow stairs partly cut in the rock & partly made of wood - into a deep valley or ra-

The cleft which intersects the mountain in vari-
 ous directions, it is sometimes 20 or 50 yards wide
 & at others only a few feet, & the rocks rise perpen-
 dicularly in most instances on either side for
 2, 4 or 6 hundred feet. - Huge masses of rock have
 fallen down into this cleft & where it is narrow
 they have been stopped in their course & remained
 jammed between the sides - A man might wander
 days among these ruins of former mountains.
 We were contented with a tour of a few hours
 & began to ascend, at an opening where the as-
 cent is gradual & easy. - Poor Tholuck from having
 begun to walk too soon after dinner, was exceed-
 ingly unwell & could enjoy nothing. - Our ascent
 brought us to the summit on the bank of the
 Elbe - here the rocks are perpendicular to the
 bed of the river 800 feet, one projects far over the
 precipice & although only a few feet wide is secured
 by having a strong railing around it, from this
 point the view is very extensive & very peculiar
 on the right you over look a large plain gradually
 rising towards the horizon & scattered over im-
 mense piles of rocks - some of these as the Koenigstein
 & Lilienstein miles in circumference & rise perpendi-
 cular for 1200 feet. - On the left we look over a vast num-

Saxon Switzerland Sep 1827 -

ber of these irregular rocky prominences, wh stand as the skeleton of mountains from wh. all the softer parts have been washed away. -- The prominence on wh. we stood is called the Bastey. -- a bridge of wood is built over some of these caverns wh. gave us access to a part of the mountain wh. was formerly the resort of thieves - & afterwards the place of refuge of the inhabitants in times of war. Evident indications of this wild scene once having been inhabited are still visible - such as flights of stairs cut out of the rock - the remains of walls by which the breaches of the natural bulwarks were closed &c. Tholuck being too unwell to proceed went by a nearer way to place of rendezvous of the carriage & I proceeded with the guide for a hour or two thro the customary path way along the mountain. - Early in the evening we reach Schandau a small town up on the banks of the Elbe - just without the town very romantically situated is a bathing establishment & an excellent public house. Here we had a quiet hab. bath Sep. 2^o. we attended church in the morning & found it exceedingly well attended, the preacher who was perhaps fifty years old, preached on the goodness of God & wished to show that the misery in the world was no argument against that goodness as misfortune was often the way to happiness & because there was far more good than evil in human life - more health than sickness, more pleasant days

Saxon Switzerland Sep. 1827. -

than stormy ones, more nutritious than poisonous
plants &c. I do not recollect a idea advanced wh.
might not have been suggested before the advent
of it, or where it has never been known. - We visit-
ed a very interesting mountain in the neighbour-
hood called the Kuckstall, after ascending by a very
tiresome walk, you suddenly when near the top of the
mountain, come to an opening, wh. lead you oppo-
site & wh. is very abrupt so that at once a view
of the vally & mountains lying beyond. - - On our
return we passed to the opposite side of the Elbe &
came down thro' Pirna, & Königstein. - Near the
former place we visited a very extensive hospital
& asylum for insane persons. - The Physician kindly
went over the establishment with us & showed us
the means of a amusement & cure they had devis-
ed for their patients, the latter are various bath
establishments & chairs & beds wh. can be set in rap-
id rotatory motion, the quickness & duration of the
motion being proportioned to the state of the pa-
tient. - Near ^{this} Königstein is the celebrated fortifica-
tion built on the rock mentioned above, it is lit-
erally impregnable, it never has as I believe & I sh^d
suppose if properly defended never could be taken.
It contains a well said to be 700 feet deep cut
thro' the Rock - We reached Dresden again on
on the afternoon of Monday the third of Sep. -

Dresden Sept^r 1827. -

Sept^r 4. This morning we spent about an hour with
F^r Meander - he is rather an old looking man for 35.
I has much of the Jewish countenance, his manners are
very peculiar & awkward, but exceedingly kind. The
poor man has studied himself almost to death, he
is now so weak & his nerves so much scattered
that he is not allowed to walk out alone - There
is perhaps something a constitutional weakness of nerves
about him as his sisters are very peculiar, the
one who is travelling with him came hurrying
home the other day in a great fright, left some one
should murder her brother ~~in~~ her absence - Meander
is beyond competition the first man in his depart-
ment in Germany - & is a much distinguished for
his piety, yet his opinions are peculiar & arbitra-
ry - he believes in miracles & yet gives himself the
greatest trouble to explain away the gift of tongues.
I heard him at length endeavour to interpret
the 1st of page in Acts, in accordance with the idea of
a mere natural occurrence - but very unsatisfactory.
he said that the various tongues there mentioned
~~showed~~ almost all of them the same language - so
that the number spoken did not exceed three or
four & these the apostles might have learned in the
ordinary way. - The $\lambda\alpha\lambda\epsilon\iota\upsilon$ $\chi\lambda\omega\sigma\alpha\iota$ mentioned in 1st & 2nd

Dresden Sep^r 1827. --

70

Corinthians he explains of "extatic speaking" as Plu-
tarch says the Priest of Apollo "shook up the tongues".
I am told that Meander is a Rebelian & Patripassian.
whether this be actually the case or not I am not pre-
pared to say. - It is pleasant to see that talent in
Germany at least in the learned professions had
fair scope - Meander's father ^{was} a Jew who trafficked in
old clothes, Twerton's was a Lamp Lighter, Tholuck,
a silver smith - I had the honour of dining twice
with Twerton who is a hale healthy looking man.
He belongs to the orthodox party & has the charac-
ter of being more variously learned than most of
his literary brethren, not only in the various branches
of Theology - but in Philology, and the natural sci-
ences, medicine law &c. &c. - He seems to have the
principle that man to be properly cultivated sh^d
submit his mind to the influence of all kinds
of knowledge. - & goes to the Theatre from a sense of duty
to cultivate his taste, or Schönheitssinn - He has pub-
lished the 1st vol. of a system of Theol^y wh. as far as
it (Philosophy) is concerned is like Schleiermacher from
whom however he of course differs in many impor-
tant points. - He has got free from the chains of Pan-
theism the fragments of wh. hang around many of
the orthodox Professors of the present day. - He makes
God would however a living being, if I understood Tho-

Dresden Sept 1827. -

luck correctly. - I had also the pleasure of meeting
Professor Ritter of Berlin who is more of a gentleman
than most of the German Do in external. He has
lately published a system of Logic a work against
the Half Cartesian & Pantheists - what his own opinions
are I do not know - I suspect it is not easy from his
books for a common man to discover - he says that even
correct & deep thinkers has always acknowledged that
the human race had a general personality distinct
from that of the several individuals - i.e. the personali-
tät der Menschheit distinct from that der Menschen.

Sept 10 Flept Dresden in the Post for Leipzig
where I remained three or four days - I had
the pleasure of seeing much of Prof. Hahn
whose kindness I have much reason to remem-
ber with gratitude. - I heard him lecture on
the 15 Chap. of 1st Corinthians - his manner was
pebble, but what he said was clear & to the
point. - Hermann I heard read in German - as
his lecture was in Latin I could not so well
understand him the substance of what he
said I was however able to make out - his man-
ner is very hesitating in fact which I am told
he has as much were speaking German as Latin
I called also on the Preacher Wolf & had about

Leipzig Feb 1827. —

an hour's conversation with him. — Dr Keimoth
who has written several works in favour of
orthodox christianity is a small active fami-
liar man — speaks loud & bold on every subject.
His views are his own, & as he expresses his ideas
in christian doctrines in philosophical lan-
guage it is not always easy for the unin-
itiated to understand what he means. —

From Leipzig on the 14th in the evening &
reach Weimar on the morning of the 15th Sat-
day — after spending an hour or two in walking
about the town & particularly through the
Park I rode over to Jena — Jena lies in
a hollow surrounded by high & abrupt hills
on one of these the Prussian army was en-
camped when it was so totally defeated
by Napoleon in 1806 — the pass through which
he led his army & drew up his cannon is
so steep & difficult that an unincumbered
man finds it no easy task to make
his way. — In Jena I heard two miserable
cold antichristian sermons, the one deliv-
ered in the University church was by a young

Iena Sept. 1827. —

man who had not the least trace of any thing
of a christian character in his discourse — This
service is intended for the students of whom
I saw one present. — Another young man who
was to chant the benediction at the altar
at the close, came in & after speaking & laugh-
ing some minutes with his companion entered
the vestry room & came out attired for
his business — which he went thro' with de-
cent & though constrained formality — I have
no where received so strong an impression of
the total want of any spirit of religion as
here in Iena. & I have been told that the
students make a boast of it — that they have
nothing of fanaticism among them — Fighting
duels seems to be as common with them as ever
a few weeks since a young man — the only son
of a widow was killed — With regard to this
point I have nothing to say from personal
observation, I have been in Halle for 7 months
without hearing a word said on any thing of
the kind & yet one of the students lately said

Jena Sept 1827 -

to me that they occurred almost every day or two. Jena however has always been particularly famous in this respect & here the method of fighting is more dangerous than in the other Universities, as thrusting is the fashion & not slashing. In Goettingen also according to the statement of one of its students duelling is still exceedingly common. The students are divided in innumerable Landsmannschaften, which are not merely formed for the different states, but for every neighbourhood of the same state - Those from the same district band together - & have to maintain their own honor - if one be insulted - accidentally touched in passing the other or the like he or some other of his company must fight the offender or some one belonging to his clan - & so it goes on often a half dozen such affairs in a week -

I had a letter from Dr Tholuck to the Prof. Baumgarten Cuius - & from Gedenius to Dr Hofmann - The former I found at his in the afternoon buried in his books not

Lena 1827 September

having yet made his toilet which with a German Professor whose studying habits are rather peculiar, ~~as~~ is essential to his appearing in Public - This good & famous man - was driving his studies without to the best of my observation even the encumbrance of a pair of pantaloons. As however he is one of the most learned theologians of his day - without received me so kindly I should not discourse in such particulars - He is now engaged in printing three works the one is a *Dogmen Geschichte*, the other a Biblical Theology & the other I have forgotten - He was kind enough to introduce me to the Professor Schott - editor of the *N.T.* & - He is an old man, & rather peculiar in his manners - With Dr Hofmann I dined on Monday evening & was very much pleased with him & his family - He is distinguished as an Orientalist - he reads in Arabic, Syriac, Hebrew & Sanskrit &c. - he is not yet apparently more than 20 or 30 & thirty - His Syriac Grammar which is just leaving

Lena September 1827

76

will be by far the most full & extensive yet published. - ~~the~~ In the Library I met another of the Professors - a free open spoken man - who kindly conducted me around thro' the ~~fi~~ well filled shelves & pointed ^{out} to me some interesting mss. In the afternoon he conducted me to a neighbouring hill, where at this season, an old fest is still celebrated, it consists principally in shooting at a spread eagle, the arms of the Empire, the collection of people was very great - several of the Professors & their families - & many of the ~~two~~ most respectable inhabitants mingled with peasants & trades people of all kinds. As far as I have had an opportunity of observing the Germans, in such collections they have appeared a most orderly set - an intoxicated man indeed I have rarely seen, in Europe. They saunter about in groups smoking their pipes - or collect in the booths to drink beer or a cup of coffee - The fondness for gaming which they inherit from their ancestors seems to be universal. I have seen hundreds of tables spread

Lena Sept. 1827

out with refreshments - tobacco, or other articles, & not one ~~also~~ among them without some gambling apparatus - on such occasions nothing seems to be bought in the regular way - every thing thing is gambled for - yet all seems to be carried on a quietly & moderately as if the parties were little interested in the result. -

On Tuesday the 18th I left Lena early for Naumburg & Halle - The only person in the Post with was Dr Henke Privat-Docent in Lena, & son of the distinguished author of that name - He told that the students in Lena were as far as possible from any of a religious character. We arrived in Halle about 4 o'clock in the afternoon - In Halle I remain until the 10th of Oct. During this I was employed principally in writing - it being vacation those persons with whom I was most acquainted were out of town & left me my time completely at my own disposal. - I supped one evening with Gesenius in company with Reisch, the

Wittenberg Oct. 1827. -

two Prof.^s Niemeyer - Prof.^s Meyer, Jacobs - Fried-
lander - such loud talking & laughing would
seldom be heard among an equal number
of English literati. Reising is a complete Boer-
sche loud & indelicate but apparently good
natured. —

On Wednesday evening Oct. 10th I left Halle
after a residence of seven months - probably
forever - a thought which makes one sad, how-
ever little interest the object may have in
itself which is seen for the last time - I
reached Wittenberg about six o'clock the
next morning. I first visited the Seminary,
which is an institution intended for the
more practical part of the preparation
of students of theology for their office. This se-
minary contains at present 25 students a
considerable portion of whom are consid-
ered really pious. The old Prof. Schleiermacher
whom I wished very much to see was not
in town. Prof. Henbner I heard lecture
on the history of Jacob & Joseph - This even-

Wittenbergh Oct. 1827 -

was altogether practical & his remarks were marked with a spirit of genuine & devout piety. I have seldom heard an exercise of the kind in which this was more predominant. - After the lecture I had the pleasure of attending him in a walk around the town in company with the Prussian Ambassador in Rome, who also has the character of being a Christian the Chevalier Brunsen - he is at least very zealous against the Rationalists. - We spent the evening with Dr. Henrich - the conversation turning on the King's new liturgy, to which the clergy of Wittenbergh are warmly opposed - more I believe from the source from which it comes than from its contents.

I visited in the course of the day the church in which Luther used to preach & in which he & Melancthon lie buried. A simple iron or bronze plate marks the spot where these great men are awaiting the resurrection of the just. An original likeness of each hangs on the wall over their graves. These likenesses which are in themselves

Wittenberg 1827 Oct. -

fine pictures are said to be remarkably true. The church is also ornamented with bronze figures of the Electors of Saxony of that period. The art of casting in bronze seems to have declined amazingly since the 16th cent. for no modern specimens of the art which I have seen bear any comparison with those of an earlier date. - In walking down the main street I was struck with the following inscription on one of the houses. Hier wohnte lehrte & starb Melancthon. - Here Melancthon lived & taught & died. - The house in which Luther lived was formerly a cloister, & is now occupied by the Seminary. His chamber however is left undisturbed as he occupied it - the same stove, the same table of solid oak & the same window chair which three hundred years ago supported the cumbersome weight of the bold Reformer. The walls are covered with a thousand names of insignificant persons - distinguished from the number however the cipher of

Berlin Oct. 1827. -

Peter the Great preserved from a fate to which the others seem with little remorse to be resigned, by being covered by a wave of glass.

On Friday the 12th of Oct. I arrived in Berlin. I put up under in the Stadt Rone under the Linden. The first impression which Berlin makes on a stranger is very imposing. The streets are broad, the houses large & well built and the avenue lined with a fourfold row of tall trees is certainly the finest street I have yet seen in Europe. On Saturday the 13 I went out to see Tholuck I found him wrapped up in his schlafrock and at work - his reception was extremely affectionate, we walked together about the town & through the Thier Garten, which is a great forest before the Brandenburg Gate. In the evening he took me to a prayer meeting at the house of Otto von Gerlach. Here I met with a number of Christians and the Landesgerichts Rath, Foche - Kammergerichts Rath Le Cocq - the Count von der Reke, several

Berlin Oct 1824

82

military officers & others - Tholuck read & expounded a passage of St. Paul's prayer & singing a couple of hymns, the rest of evening was spent in religious conversation. My heart was rejoiced at the prospect of having such a place of religious communion as capable every week -

On Sunday the 14th I went to hear Ichel's sermon, not knowing of any more evangelical preacher, who had service in the morning. The sermon was peculiar, the words were biblical but the whole tenor so general such vague indefinite ideas that it was impossible for me to understand exactly what he meant. His text was Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart &c. This is the first & greatest commandment. This he remarked was the highest end of our existence to come to this full love of the Supreme Being - that this end could only be attained thro' Jesus Christ - whom he called the source of all truth, & the

Berlin Oct 1827.

truth itself. The difference between this law as presented in the O.T. & as it stands in the New, was this, & in the O.T. it was part of a law, a coercive external command, in the New, it is the spontaneous result of a renovated nature - it is no longer a law - but the voluntary bent of the heart, & to bring about this spontaneous tendency of the soul to God, is the great work of N.A. - This is what I took to be drift of his discourse. In the afternoon I went with Tholuck to see the good Patriarchal Baron Rodewitz. - who has so long & actively been engaged in the service of the Redeemer. - in the evening I attended a religious meeting at the Baron's & heard a very warm pious sermon from the Moravian Bishop Anas, who was in a few days to sail for America - there was a large circle of religious friends, nearly the same whom I had seen the evening before - among others a very interesting man the

Berlin Oct 1827

President Rector - & University Professor Hall
weg -

The following week was spent in looking
for a room, moving & getting fixed for
the winter. - Saturday evening the 20th I at-
tended the same meeting, as the week be-
fore - Tholuck had left town a day or two
before for Halle - the services were conducted
by a young Candidate of Theology. -

On Sunday I heard Marheineke, a warm
advocate of Hegel's Philosophy - his sermon
was dry & general - in the afternoon in
the same church I heard an evangelical
discourse from the junior Pastor, delivered
with a great deal of animation & feeling.

On the 23rd Meander began his lectures
to a crowded audience on the Epistles to
the Corinthians - his manner is clear & sim-
ple & the wisdom but perhaps of his his-
torical knowledge enables him to bring man-
y interesting & striking illustrations of the

Berlin Oct 1837

papers he wishes to explain. -

December 11 I have neglected writing my
thing in my journal for you my dear Sarah
for some time past because I have been much
engaged & particularly have had much writ-
ing to do - Since my last date I have at-
tended regularly to lectures of Meander, & for
some time those of Thengstenberg & Bock.

M. Monod of Paris came early last month
to reside in the same house with me, wh.
I have found very agreeable, he gave me
some time since a very interesting account
of the religious exercises of L. de Ang. & of
L. Baron Cuvier on her death-bed she
had been some years blind - a state to
which she was after a long season of trou-
bles & suddenly brought - awaking at
one of her friends expressed it, one spring
without well knowing how or why in peace
with God - she was one of being married
when taken ill - as she approached the end

Berlin Decem. 1824

of her resolution her faith became more
& more triumphant - so that she was the
astonishment & admiration of all who
saw or heard her - her physicians igno-
rant of the Gospel & of its effects looked
on in silent wonder - her poor Father
whose name is famed thro' the civi-
lised world was often seen kneeling for
half an hour together in prayer by her
bed side - God grant that he & others
by this event may be brought to the
knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus.

The death of L. Baron de Stael who was
one of the leading men among the protes-
tants of France is an event human-
speakingly deeply to be regretted His last
hours were as so much as to witness the
power of the Gospel & leave the most
pleasant conviction on the minds of his sur-
viving friends that he had entered in to his

Berlin Decem. 1821

I have heard several evangeli-
cal preachers since coming to Berlin
particularly Straup & Lisko - the former
is a court preacher & much of an orator,
the latter remarkably simply & faithful.
The French Protestant church here once
so flourishing is now very much sunk
- there are nominally 5000 persons belong-
ing to it. Several congregations & they have
given to the amount of \$500,000 - but the
congregation on a sabbath does not gen-
erally exceed 20 or 30 persons, when I at-
tended on occasion of Mr Monod's preach-
ing there were about 50 hearers besides
the children, which belong to their schools.

I drank tea the other evening with the
Lieutenant-Lieut. the Rector of the Universi-
ty & Professor Hollweg who is a very
interesting man, apparently about 35
gave us an account of the revival of re-
ligion wh. has recently occurred in Pomerania.

Berlin Decem^r 1827. 88.

cania - it was occasioned by the following
circumstances - a young officer of the Hussars
who was for some time in service in Ber-
lin was brought to the knowledge of the
truth. He resigned his commission in the
army & retired to his estate in Pomm^a.
Here he found the clergy & the people
alike sunk in the deepest state of
cold indifference to vital religion - he
began his exertions first in his own family
to produce a better state of things &
God blessed his efforts - his brothers who
had before lived at variance were re-
conciled to each other, in being recon-
ciled to God - his father also was brought
to acknowledge the power & grace of God.
The & his brothers now began assembling
the peasants on their estates of religious
instruction & worship - the clergy of course
opposed such a course violently & ap-
pealed to the Government - but the word

Berlin Decemr 1820.

by God produced a most powerful effect
best multitudes were awakened - in
one house belonging to these gentlemen
100 persons regarded as truly pious
are in the habit of meeting to worship
God. The Government issued an order
to the military to disperse all such
assemblies, but the Colonel refused &
appealed to the military commander
of the Province the Crown Prince, who for-
bade any such step being taken. A com-
mission was now appointed examine
into the nature of these religious ex-
citement - 4 members of this commission with
the exception of Prof. Henner of Wittenberg
were Rationalists & their report was unfa-
vorable - but Henner made such a re-
presentation to the king that all perse-
cution from the side of those in authority
has been prevented. - This is not the first
instance of wh. I have heard in wh. the King &

Berlin Decem 1827

I. members of his family have shewn the truth & are against the oppression of the civil & ecclesiastical authorities. Unfortunately, as every thing man has any thing to do with is more or less contaminated, the writings of two famous mystical writers Dischtes & Jacob Boehme fell into the hands of two of these young noble men & gave them completely a mystical cast - they have ceased all their efforts to do good, condemn their former active course & place all religion in the mystical union with God & contemplation in private.

This morning I attended worship at the Duke of Cumberland's. His Chaplain appears to be an amiable young man of the high church or orthodox order but a very cold uninteresting preaching. The celebrated convert from P. Roman Church Gasner preached today for the first time in Berlin.

Berlin Decem 1827.

24. This morning I went with Mr Focke to the Erziehungshaus under the care of Johann Kopp. In this establishment there are about 50 boys of age of 7 to 14, all of whom have been convicted already of some crime. They are placed here, for reformation & education. The institution has been in operation about three yrs, in wh. time 80 pupils have rep.^d dismissed, of 27 of whom the directors have the most favourable accounts. This was an occasion, which assembled the friends & guardians of the establishment - after the children had sung a 2^d hymn - They were examined by the teacher, respecting the object of the observance of Christmas, & then more generally on the history of our Saviour - giving all the leading prophecies respecting Him in the O.T. & then showing the fulfilment in the Jesus of Nazareth. Since I have been in Europe - I have witnessed no occasion

Berlin Decem^r 1827

with such pure & decided pleasure. after this service I. whole company adjourned to a large hall where was a table spread out with present, & unadorned according to the invariable custom at this season with pyramids covered with burning candles. -

29 The day before I. one I just mentioned I attended for I. first time the Lord Supper in the Lutheran Church. This was by the Pastor Lisco. We went at 7 o'clock in the morning - I. communicants proceeded into I. confessional - where after a very feeling address - The pastor repeated a general confession of sins - & called upon those present to say whether they just confessed themselves sinners in I. sight of God - trusted in Jesus Christ, for pardon & had I. purpose of leading a holy life - on receiving an affirmative answer he pronounced I. usual form of absolution

Berlin Decem^r 1827.

We then returned into the church & the Sacrament was administered in the usual way. I have recently been more than ever, I think affected by a sense of the indescribable excellence of our adorable Savior, his character has appeared to me in a purity & beauty which my blind eyes have been long in discovering. Oh, that I could see more of this loveliness every day & I live & be more transformed into his image. —

25. This day consecrated by so large a portion of Christendom to the celebration of the birth of the Son of God — I heard Mr Lisco preach a pious evangelical sermon on the blessings we derive from the coming of Christ.

26. In the afternoon of this day I went with Emory to Charlottenberg, to the celebration of the Christmas Festival in the school of Mr Lauer —

27. I took coffee this afternoon with Lent.

Berlin Decem^r 1827.

v. Lufft - he gave us a very interesting account of a revival of relig. in a village in Silesia, produced in the following simple way. A young man a miller, came to Berlin, for employment & was directed by the providence of God to a pious man in whose family he lived some time & assisted in his business - on his return, he related to his father, a man with whom he had lived, used to read & pray in his family - Schön said the Father also would be such a man - he accordingly began this course - the neighbours one & another came in from time to time to hear the S.P. some mocked others prayed - the result as Lieut. v. Lufft witnessed was that about thirty persons of all ages in this village were converted to the Lord & were living in the faith & love of the Gospel - from this village this work had begun to spread itself to others

Berlin Decem^r 1827.

in l. neighbourhood. In l. evening we all l.
usual circle of 2ⁿ friends assembled at Mr
Focke's to meet Tholuck who had just
arrived. It was a great pleasure to meet
l. dear man once more after so long a
separation - l. evening was spent mostly
in religious conversation. Returning home
I walked with Ludwig von Gerlach, a man
who has inspired me more love & respect
than almost any other whom I have seen
here. - He took this opportunity of speak-
ing to me very seriously respecting my
political principles - not so much in l.
political as l. 2ⁿ aspect - & I was surprised
to find how much that was unchristian
mingled in all my feelings on this subject.
With this dear man I cannot agree in
his opinions, yet I felt that he was more
a free-man (with all his strong ideas
of l. divine right of kings) in his heart than

This night thirty years ago I was born. -

Berlin Decem^r. 1827. -

Thirty years of love & mercy - thirty years of sin - thirty years and nothing done. - Oh my God from my soul, I pray thee, grant me thy holy Spirit, that if permitted yet to live it may be to more purpose. - that my time may be better improved - in working out my own salvation & the salvation of my fellow men. - Praise Oh God my dear precious mother - who thirty years ago first rejoiced over me - that thou hast so long shared her to me I thank & bless thee - still share Oh Lord & grant that every succeeding day she may be more & more filled with thy H. Spirit, & more richly crown with thy tender mercies. -

28. To day I dined with Tholuck at Mr Focke's. They both made me a present of a Devotional Book, on the occasion of my birth-day - The Lord bless these dear friends - for being the means of quickening

Berlin Decem^r 1827.

one in the life of godliness. To love the
Saviour is of all kinds is the truest &
the strongest. - Tholuck drank tea with
me this evening - with Mr Morod. - In
answer to a question of I. latter he spoke
very much in favour of always reading
with I. pen in his hand - he said, that for
the period of two months in I. year 1820
he recorded every important idea wh. oc-
curred to his own mind - every thing in-
teresting he heard in conversation - or in
his reading - The records of these two
months he finds still valuable -

Tholuck told me he went to see Reizig
to ask him about an accent, Ah! das ist
wasser an meine Mühle - cried Reizig - Tholuck
told him I. Buttmann said I accent & I he on I. he
must. 'permett! gar kein Gedanke - er sollte
sich lieber yō etwa's drehen, er weiß gar
nichts. - Such are Philologists. -

L. G. Baumhumboldt in his lecture & says - told

Berlin Decem. 27

1. it was probable 1. Milky-way was not stars
actually so near together but a receptio 1. so
duced to projection - as to 1. distance of 1. his
ce stars he said it was only 1. minimum of 1.
distance of 1. he ascertain - 1. is - 1. nearest was
at least 4 billion miles from us - how much
further cannot be ascertained - He tells us
he has 5 lectures to give on 1. astronomical
part of his course - & 24 on 1. telluric portion
1. earth - ocean - air - geography of plants &
animals - & a trace of men. -

This evening heard Tholuck lecture at Otto von
Gerlach's This was the most christian heart-felt
exhortation I have heard for a long time, he chose
principally on 1. words Quench us + 1. spirit. -

Otto von ^{G.} mentioned to me that he heard that they
was about to publish an Einleitung ins alte Test. -
A young man from Wittenberg applied for a portion
of 1. sum collected at 1. evening meetings for 1. poor
in that place - he said the suffering was so great
that one family w^d say of another - they have a need
yet by 1. not apply a relief so long as so much -
by 1. sell 1. first! -

Decem 1827 Berlin.

30. Sunday this morning heard Strauss, preach a new
years sermon - a usual evangelical but his man-
ner too violent - L^{ut}. Senff^t walk'd home with me -
one of the most brotherly christians I have seen here -
The Prince William P. King's second son, with an income
of 30,000 Th^{lr} - wh. is very small & his expenses - gives
10,000 to P. poor - he is remarkably correct in his conduct.
He wished some years ago very much to marry a young
Princess to whom his Father objected as not virtuous enough
& a King's son - P. matter was submitted to P. faculties of
Law & in P. Universities, but P. King decided positively
at last in P. neg.^e & poor Prince W. had to give up the
lady - this is hard - — Berlin deserves P. name wh.
French christ^{ns} have given it La Ville de St. Jean -
of the propriety of this name I had a proof this eve-
ning at the Lady Schönb^{ergs} in the affectionate
manner in wh. P. ^{rs} here act towards each other
& towards strangers whom they regard as such. The
two adjutants of P. Crown Prince & P. wives were
there - P. Major von Röder (one of these gentlemen)
is fondling even in his manners - K^{ing} one said he
to P. Count Gräben his brother officer who was
kissing him, which request was complied with
without hesitation & without remark - There

Berlin Decem^r 1827

100

is something delightful in the exhibition of
hoshel in these military men - such a want
& openness of feeling - such an entire want of
stiffness or presumption - The whole com-
pany seemed as if they were of one heart
The Graf Schepin was another of these Christian
officers - Gomer preached or lectured in
his usual extensive manner on 1. 13th chab.
of Mark - many things wh. he said were stir-
ring - are you said speaking of x^t's coming - so
ready I. you & see I. world destroyed as calmly
as a child, looks at his falling house of cards -
He spoke much. I. duty of watchfulness - I. thos
tles tho' by p. seem so much. I. glory - x^t often ex-
horted to I. duty - let us not think I. we are so fa-
vourably situated I. we are in no danger - of falling
The peculiar prominence of I. Paviour in I. preach-
ing & prayers. I. Germans - is very marked by Gomer
I have heard him pray several times exclusively
from to I. Paviour, never addressing God - as such -
not praying in I. name but simply to x^t. - The
manner of address too is such as would ap-

Berlin Decem. ~ 1827

is very strange in English. - as I. der kleines kind-

I was told this evening by Judge Forster that in all the great revivals of religion wh. have occurred in Germany of late - I. same bodily exercises wh. excited so much attention in I. South & West of our country occurred to a greater or less degree - In Romanian cases wh. were called demoniac possessions very frequently occurred. A young ^{woman} particularly was mentioned as often thrown in I. greatest bodily agitation rolling over & over - and after this her mind thrown into a state resembling I. heathen or ancient extases, in wh. she w^d prophesy (in what sense this word was used I do not know) - She appeared to be, as I were only transient seasons - a true humble &c. - She addressed a young officer who came to a religious meeting to ridicule it - it is for you I must suffer - it is you I deny I. existence of I. Devil &c I must be prepared to show you his power - The young man retired - & she then exclaimed, he is gone - but he gone to pray - so now he is on his knees in his chamber - &c. - This young man is now a Christian & these extraordinary appearances whatever may have been I. nature soon ceased to appear. It is certainly remarkable

Berlin Decem^r 1827

1. on both sides of the Atlantic seasons of religious excitement & ° be attended by such similar outward appearances - whether the people under such influence ^{in our country} since I have seen visions or not I do not know - I was the case here - Is there any thing like L. v. L. N. T. ? I suppose it was the case of the kind of Tholuck referred to other evening when speaking on the subject of Quench not the Spirit - he said, we ° be careful not off hand to condemn as fanaticism every thing of an extraordinary character, wh. attended unusual outpourings - the spirit. -

31. Spent this evening in company with Tholuck & others at Meander's - Meander had just been reading a review of Bishop Hobart's Sermons in the N^o observer - he was much surprised to find such high church principles in America, wh. he thought little accordant with the spirit of freedom - he said he was ganz catholisch. - Tholuck remarked it was singular that from England three words ° at this period make the way to the continent all tending to promote the catholic cause - Lingard's Hist^y already translated in the German French & Italian - Dallat's History

Berlin Decem^r 1827.

of the Jesuits also translated - & Cobbet's Hist^y
of the Reformation in England - This last particu-
larly as translated by Catholics, is a mat-
ter of unwillen to the Protestants here. - Mean-
der told he thought King's Introduction to L. N. T.
altho' best was in its historical part very imper-
fect. - Dr Rheinwald mentioned L. in L. course of the
coming year an Introⁿ to L. N. T. was expected either
from Schott in Jena, or Schultz in Breslau I did not
hear which. - The accommodations theory Meander
said had been given up - by all Rationalists of any
consequence. - This led to a conversation on L. doctrine
of inspiration - Meander was disposed to recog-
nise L. infallibility - L. Apostles in all doctri-
nal points, but ^{not} in L. manner - proving them-
thus it was certain L. N. T. is God - but all Paul's
arguments in support of L. doctrine & L. O. T. are
not of force - as in L. 1st chap. of 1. Cor. 1st - To this
succeeded a long discussion on L. doctrine of Pre-
destination - all were opposed to it - Calvin Me-
ander said makes God L. author of sin - & this
be considered L. dangerous tendency of L. doctrine -
Those he admitted who rebuked L. cause of a
sinners rejection - L. Gospel as lying in himself a-

Berlin Decem^r 1827 -

voided a dangerous practical tendency. I do know
He acknowledge freely that it is entirely - grace / man
are brought to believe & to salvation, but it ~~lays~~
lies with every man either to accept or reject this
grace - This he considered as involved in idea
of man's efficiency & freedom - self-determining.
Tholuck remarked that two extremes were Pelagian
ism & making God the author of sin - that truth
lies in the midst - To this I believe all freely
assented, predestinarians & anti-predestinarians.
Meander maintained that it was clearly to be in-
ferred from the fact that those who have no offer of the Gos-
pel in the world would have it in the world to come -
This follows necessarily he said out of the princi-
ples contained in the Bible - as to others nothing
^{can} be distinctly affirmed - he thought that the passage
in which our Saviour says - that sin against the Holy Spirit shall
not be forgiven either in this world or in the world to come
implied that other sins might be forgiven - or that sin-
ners might be brought to faith & that after death.
On both points Tholuck concurred. -

On coming away he shook me very affectionately
by the hand & said to Tholuck tell our friend
Hodge that tho' we dispute with him, we belong to him.

Berlin Decem^r 1827

same Lord & are one in heart. —

Read at evening prayer with Monod l. 90th Ps.
l. close another year - of sins & Mercies. — of the next.

To Jesus Christ God over all & blessed forever
may my life be consecrated. — His kingdom
come — his will be done. Amen. — Charles Hodge.

Jan^y 1st I read in an American paper that
in 1820 Massachusetts had 72 inhab^s to the square
mile — Prussia according to a late census 94 —
Austria 105. G. Britain 141. — France 146 —
Ireland 203 — Netherlands 206. — Mr Robinson
arrived from Halle this morning & spent great
part of day with me he brought a series of
N. Y. Observer — wh. gave me occupation for the
evening — Thus began the year. —

Jan^y 2nd Humboldt in his lecture having previously
described l. Cloudy-like bodies wh. exist a l. distant
parts of Heavens — came to check our system — to wh.
belong 11 planets — 18 moons — & 3 comets — Saturn is 10
times l. distance — l. earth & l. sun — Uranus 19 — yet
l. must be a space 200 times greater l. l. diameter
— our system between it l. nearest fixed star. —

Spent this evening at Professor's Hollweg's Rec

Berlin Jan 7 1828

106.

ter of P. University with Tholuck. P. Gerlach & de
de - Tholuck asked wh. was P. better way - working
among heathens & Christians than in our as P. East-
ern Am. - to preach publicly against P. reigning doc-
trines - to come out as reformers & form a sect dis-
tinct & P. corrupt ch. where such exists - or to con-
fine P. attention alone to P. heart - & let all
erroneous abuses be to be cast away by those
who hearts are changed? Prof. Hall was
v. S. latter - Tholuck v. P. former or seemed at
least inclined more to it - it seemed to me
P. neither pointed out P. exact course - The
truth & all P. truth & he preach as by Paul
with his wisdom & faithfulness - & each truth
in proportion to its importance - regeneration
& a true men + above all - The men of our
age are too feeble. to speak so softly to
people - they are not like P. prophets & apostles

The Christians here seem inclined to think
P. it is against P. spirit - P. Gospel P. women
be authors. ? -

S. H. Humboldt lectured to day upon P. combina-
tive activity of P. sun planets &c. - The sun 1.22 to be

Berlin Jan 7 / 1851

Mercury 22 - Earth 5 - Mars $3\frac{1}{10}$ - Jupiter
Sat. 400 or $\frac{1}{2}$ - Sun from its dimensions 500
times as much matter as all P. other bodies of
P. system together - Jupiter & Saturn 20, to 1 - in
comparison to all P. other planets together - our
moon less dense than the earth - but some of
Jupiter's particular P. is much denser than 1. our
planet. Most of P. external planets have zones.

This evening went with Mr Robinson to Otto von Gerlach's, a discourse from Lindendorff was read. -

Sun⁷ 6 Heard Lisco preach I best sermon I have
heard from him. - remained at home I. afternoon
& read Tholuck's article in Reander's ^{en}Benwirdi
Monday 7 called with Mr. R. on Reander - found
I. dear little man in a very talkative humor - he
is very inquisitive about I. M. P. & seems afraid
of I. increase of I. Catholics among us. -

Wednesday 9th Humboldt, after stating the comparative inclination of the axis of the various planets to the plane of the course, proceeded to enquire whether astronomy gave any satisfactory account for the appearance of the tropical remains found in the northern parts of our globe, some attribute this to the fact of the sun giving out more heat at one time than at another; but this cause not constant enough. Others say the inclination

Berlin Jan 1827

tion of our axis has change in place has shown
t. change is periodical, $1\frac{1}{2}$ deg. in 20,000
years! unless t. change was affect by some vis-
sent external force, this is too inconsiderable
to produce any effect. Besides if t. axis stood at
90 degs. it w^d only produce a tropical heat during
one season of t. year, wh. w^d be succeeded by t. most
extreme cold - & if t. ecliptic & equator coinci-
ded it w^d produce a ~~one~~ temperature for t.
whole year equal to t. mean temperature at
any particular place - on this supposition plants
would grow as far north as t. southern parts
of France but not higher - This phenomenon
must be explained on other principles.

on t. Atmosphere of t. Planets - our atmosphere
limited & extends perhaps from 30 to 40 miles - t.
Sun as none or very little as t. position of Venus
when such as to be viewed thro' this atmos. did
it exists, appears to be precisely t. same with t. act.
calculation assigns it - where t. an atmosphere
round t. Sun t. apparen^t & actual position
of Venus when viewed thro' it w^d not correspond.
The planets of Jupiter appear to have very lit-
tle atmosphere.

The mountains of t. moon much higher
in proportion than those of the Earth - as 1 to 4.

Berlin Jan 7 1828.

He then spoke of the laws of motion of the heavenly bodies in general - & mentioned the three great laws discovered by Kepler -

Thursday 10. Drank tea this eve'g with Hengstenberg & remarked, Gesenius scarcely in any one point different in his views of the O.T. & De Wette. he has only carried further out what De Wette had said in fewer words. - I then he thinks on the testimony of Fleubner was a Jew & did not defend the authenticity of various parts of the O.T. because he was a Catholic. This led to a conversation on John's view of the orig^l state of man - Hengstenberg maintained that our first parents were in many respects children, & by had indeed the image of God but undeveloped - & undeveloped I objected to this light in which they are presented in the O.T. & especially Adam being our first representative. This led to a long conversation on the point of representation. Hengstenberg said he was willing to admit it, as a fact if it was taught in the O.T. but it thought it was not, or at least not clearly - & if it were, it left us just as we were without it - as it is impossible to conceive how we are made sin

Berlin Jan 7 1828 110.

ness in this way. He admits hereditary or original sin - not as an evil or sickness, but as a sin - but how to reconcile it with the 1. attributes of G. D., he can not answer - this is the mystery - 1. fact he admits. -

Saturday 12th The Baron Humboldt having finished his comparative astronomy began to speak of 1. several bodies of our system, sun planets, comets, aerolites. Today of 1. sun. The following are detached facts. - Sun 845 times 1. bulk of all 1. bodies - his system. The shots on his surface first particularly by Harriot 1610 (I think) these gave 1. idea of observing whether 1. sun revolves on its own axis - its revolution accomplished in 25 days. These shots preceded by great evolutions of light - they appear periodically for 1. course of 23 more to be seen & then they are frequent. - The body of 1. sun dark 1. light must come from a gaseous body - & not from a solid or water - fluid - The sun emits three kinds of rays a, those wh. produce heat without light, b. wh. have a magnetic & chemical influence c. light. - the violet rays cold the red the warmest, 1. violet have very peculiar chemical properties - chlorine & water? when exposed to their influence immediately explodes - The light

Berlin Jan 7 1828

of 1. Sun 300,000 times as strong as that of the full moon. - The sun has two motions, 1. one resulting from 1. attraction of all 1. bodies in our system, wh. causes a motion of 60 miles (German or geograph.?) The second is very uncertain, it is his translation or motion of our whole system, towards one of 1. fixed stars. This a point very difficult to ascertain. -

Sunday 13th Received this morning. There were preached a very plain excellent sermon in the Dome, on the Barren Fig Tree. - In the evening attended the meeting at 1. Frau von Schönbey's. The company much the same as before. Gopner lectured on the 12th chapter of act. - his remarks on the efficacy of Prayer - & influence of afflictions to drive us to pray were very excellent. - His Roman characteristics are striking. - In both his prayers his address from beginning to end bore to 1. Lavinia - & as 1. last verse sub. of 1. hymn wh. was sung spoke of 1. Hand of 1. Lavinia leading his People - he addressed this Hand for some time. O du liebe Hand o thou dear hand wh. was nailed on the cross for us &c. His warm piety his experience - his sufferings make him an interesting man - Ludwig von Gerlach came

Berlin Jan 7 1828.

home with me & remained until 2 o'clock.!! -
as usual we got into a religious-political de-
bate for Politics with him rest in religion. The
result of our conversation was for me very inter-
esting, as I have clearer views of his ideas of the
foundations of government. He had previously
spoken of the authority of kings as analogous in its
basis to that of Fathers - But to night he made
it rest solely & mainly on the right of property.
~~The~~ ^{He} said, we have only to think, if a man with
considerable property - servants tenants &c. - whose
property is constantly increasing - until he comes
a prince - 400 years ^{ago} the king of Prussia, as Graf
of Nurnberg was not so rich, as an English lord
but by marriages by gifts, by purchases, by con-
quests his property has increased to its pre-
sent state - he & all kings are ground-owners
all others are tenants under him - but their rights
are such ^{as} sacred as his - & his rights may (as has
occurred in England particularly) continually
decrease - he & his tenants may from time to
circumstances require make new contracts, if
the king disregards the rights of the tenants to
a certain degree, they have a right to exclude

Berlin Jan 7 1828

him & call I next him, from whom by may expect a promise of observing their rights - as for ~~abstract~~ example when James the II was excluded & the Orange family succeeded it was upon the condition that he & his successors should remain Protestant. - The king & therefore is not an officer he is a Proprietor - & it is in states as with individuals property may be increased in an unjust as well as just manner - but as in the case of an individual, the title of Master by this had at first becomes sanctioned by time by contracts &c so it is with kings. - All this he forced me to admit & I found I was completely foiled in the argument. My won't was this - having obtained the conception that the king's authority was founded on property & not on a parental relation, wh. is entirely a different thing - I put him first to historically proving that kings were the real Proprietors of all the ground in their respective kingdoms, there my great inferiority in historical & legal knowledge put me to great disadvantage. I there fore asked on what rested, the right of property itself - what was its moral ground - ? The answer

Berlin Jan^y 7 1828

ed God's command - but conceded / / ultimate
ground was expediency in its best sense -
a tendency to promote the good of society, of
man - Then when this right interfered with
this object - it was invalidated - ceased to ex-
ist. - This principle he recognised - & it is
recognised in every community - when the
private ^{right of} property of an individual comes
directly in conflict with this object - his right
is sacrificed - as by us in cutting new roads &c.
Having fixed this principle - we agreed that
admitting this ~~the~~ right of property in kings -
it could be invalidated justly - on the same
grounds on which private right of property may
be invalidated. So far we are agreed. now it is
for me to prove / / immensity of accumulation
of property in the hands of kings as proprietors
of whole countries - is inconsistent with the well
being of society or best interests of man - I think
I see my way clear now - but as it was al-
ready 2 o'clock. The debate was adjourned
over until another opportunity - Bye is a
noble fellow! When the enjoyment of his right
of property is inconsistent with the enjoyment

Berlin Jan 7 1828

with the enjoyment of my right of property
one or the other must yield - but as in the
case of omipotence, ^{when} right of property in one
interferes with the right of another - there is no doubt
who must yield - But a fortiori when the
right of property of one, interferes or endan-
gers not merely the right of property of mil-
lions but their moral & religious improve-
ment, their best interests in this world &
their hopes (more or less) in the next - The case
is clear enough - what is to be done. -

Wednesday 16th B. Humboldt began speaking of the
Planets & first of the two Mercury & Venus between us
& the Sun. Mercury exceedingly difficult to see as he
only recedes 29 degrees from the Sun. There must be
two conjunctions of these under planets one when
they come between us & the Sun & when the Sun is between us
& them. - Diameter of Mer. 58 ger. makes distance of Sun
8 million ger. miles - his course very eccentric - his moun-
tains very high - it is doubtful if he have any atmosphere
In 1835 will occur the interesting event conjunction
of Mercury & the reappearance of the comet of Halle
Venus morning & evening star - amazing quantity of light
her mountains are in chains & very high some estima-
tions make them 7 miles (ger.?) She has no moon

Berlin Jan 7 1828

116

as has often been asserted - the time of revolution
23 hours some min. - the Phases have been of the greatest
importance in astronomy - first observed in
1610 year signalized by the discovery of Galileo's moons
Saturn's ring &c - The transits of Venus have been ob-
served with the greatest care & turned to import-
ant account - as settling the earth's distance from
the Sun. - Of the earth the first consideration, its
form - & stated the various efforts made to ascertain
it. & the results - If the earth revolved 17 times faster than
it does nothing would fall at the equator & many
substances would fly out of the surface. - Bodies
dropped from a height of 280 feet to the ground are left
5 inches to eastward. - In consequence of the figure of
the earth the obliquity of the ecliptic constantly becomes
less.

This evening I drank tea with the Major von Raeder
his two Brothers & several other persons were there.
The Major a very affectionate free & easy man - his
heart seems always full of kind feelings he
talks of the Prussian as one talks of a friend - The
difference between the free German manifestation
of feeling & our reserve is very striking - Raeder
had three brothers killed in the last war & he
himself was shot through the side of his head
wh. has destroyed the hearing of the ear & the sight of
one eye, without disfiguring him in the least. - Oester

Berlin Jan 7 1828

day the Thermometer was 14 Reaumur - to day about the same perhaps a degree lower - i.e. about one deg. above Zero of Fahrenheit. -

Friday Jan 7 18 The thermometer still about zero. In evening the Lieutenant von Senff drank tea with me. He read some letters wh. he had received from his friends lately. One from an officer - whom he described as a rough & imperfectly educated man who having been brought to a knowledge of the Patriarch in Berlin - now is working with great effect in the place where he is stationed. All was dead here before - but at present several of his brother officers have converted - many of the citizens come to him to talk about their souls & children flock to him for tracts & religious books. - Er mump viel beten said Senff - Lieut. S. also related I. six or seven of his personal friends had been awakened from their indifference first from Schleiermacher. - Morod related a conversation he had this afternoon with Mr Ancillon one of the councillors of State, he spoke very severely against devotional meetings & thought I. all religious meetings out of I. church be forbidden

Berlin Jan 7 1828

His reason was l. by c^d talk of politics! - Happily for Persia the king has much more liberal & christian views l. many of his ministers. - Length speaking of the king praised his economy very much. He is far from squandering his income, & is constantly laying up money, altho' he gives liberally when ever called upon. He allows his unmarried sons 36,000 his married 80,000 & l. crown Prince 120,000 Thalers. -

Saturday Jan^y 19. Baron Humboldt began by remarking that the procepsion of equinoxes - had been the foundation of some historical calculations of importance. Thus the Zodiac found in Egypt & such. has l. sign of Leo at l. commencement, has been said to be 2,400 years older l. l. christian era, but in another found in the same place Virgo stands first, this w^d suppose a difference in the age of these monuments of 2,000 yrs. - The fact is that they are not older than the times of Nero or Tiberius as the inscriptions on l. temples to wh. l. belong prove Moon diameter about 460 ger. miles - l. surface presented to us not so large as l. Jupias, her lig. 2. + 300,000 times less than that of the sun. - The ash colour of l. part not illuminated by the sun, comes from the reflexion from the earth - the bright spots

Berlin Jan^y 7 1828.

wh. appear at the times in this part, were long regarded as volcanoes - but by are rocky prominences wh. receive at certain times, more light than others according to the position of l. earth - l. is when l. center of Africa or Asia throws its light on l. moon the receives more than l. south of America performs this office, in l. later case a french astronomer says l. moon looks green! - The ancients thought l. moon was a mirror wh. reflected the surface of l. earth, & hence they explained her spots - these are plains, her mountains are measured by their shadow one of l. highest is 3,500 toises, another 4,500, this an enormous height compared with her diameter - no riviers have been discovered - B. H. said that astronomers were better acquainted with the topography of the Moon than of l. earth. - de la nuit.

Sunday I heard this morning a very indifferent sermon from the Probst Meander (not l. Prof.). In the evening I was at Meander, he is very much interested in l. state of l. church in America, & wishes very much l. l. church & state could be separated here. - on this subject they was much conversation this evening as his liberal views are not shared by all his friends here. -

Wednesday 13th Humboldt's lecture to day left interesting usual - He said a very old opinion / cited he

Berlin Jan 7 1828

120

seen in L. Moon. - A German astronomer maintained he saw green fields, turnpike roads, men walking in ~~the~~ them, temples &c. - Nothing smaller than 1800 ft high can be really measured, other objects down to 400 or 500 may by comparison be conjectured, whether objects of this height be works of nature or art it is impossible to determine. - The cities said to be seen, if they were such w^d be 18 times larger than London. - The atmosphere of L. Moon can not be accurately ascertained. - What have been taken for wholes thro' L. Moon are deep craters.

Mars diameter 136 ger. miles - he has phases is much flattened, has two kinds of spots, one moveable, the other not. The four new planets between Mars & Jupiter, Vesta, Juno, Pallas, Ceres, are very small, all together not larger than our Moon. - Their orbits very eccentric.

Thursday 24th. This afternoon I attended a meeting of L. Royal academy of Sciences. Schlegel read a short paper, on kings being authors, W. Humboldt, on L. analogy of languages & a translation of a mythological eastern poem & the astronomer Encke an account of his progress in forming certain astronomical tables. - It is was strange to see the Old Duke of Courmer -

Berlin Jan 7 1828. -

land - I. Crown Prince & several other members
of royal family at such a meeting. -

Saturday 26th Humboldt. - Jupiter 11 greater than earth.
his substance has very little density. There are
remarkable streaks visible on his surface wh.
have been ascribed to his atmosphere but this is not
correct. - Revolves in 9 hours some min. - His moons
discovered in 1609 & in 1610 observed Galilee. They
are all greater than earth -

Saturn little more than 9 times as large as
earth - revolves in 10 hours - is flattened, has
streaks, 7 moons, 2 very small not so large as
rest. They follow the general large of all present
ing constantly the same side to the main planet.
This was discovered by Wiggins - 1695, two concen-
tric rings, a star said to have been seen be-
tween the planet & the ring wh. w^d move! the separa-
tion between were complete, It has been said
that this ring does not revolve, but this is impossi-
ble. -

Herschel 4 times the size of earth, has 6 moons
& has apparently the most wonderful peculiarity!
he revolves from North to South! - -

Comets very anciently remarked, their orbits
very eccentric. The largest of 1811 its tail 22 mil-
lions of miles. - one has been observed with 6 tails -

Berlin Jan 7 1828 -

These tails are always directed from S. Sun, except in one instance, in wh. a comet with two had one towards & P. other from S. Sun - This fact destroys all P. theories for accounting for this phenomenon - Comets like flame, transparent, stars have been seen thro their very centre. - They give only reflected light. Only 400 known - 180 observed with accuracy - Calculations founded on probability - would make their probable number 300,000. -

Wednesday 30th Humboldt's lecture was still occupied with P. comets. - Only those wh. pass between us & S. Sun & those wh. pass as far off as T. smaller planets can be seen by us. - The return of a few have been alone factual proved - P. of Halle, P. of Encke & a third - P. substance - P. comets are so thin P. if one were to come in contact with P. earth the consequences w^d probably not be very disastrous - nearest P. any have approached us is 6 moons' distances - one has passed among P. moons of Jupiter without disturbing them - That of Encke has returned 5 times, it cannot come near P. earth - The 3^d mentioned may come in contact with us as it crosses P. path of P. earth - many millions of chances against the meeting - of P. out.

Berlin Jan'y, 1838

of Halle I only one whose return has been proved
It is expected in 1835. - Humboldt dilated on
LaPlace's theory of l. comets & of l. origin of l. hea-
venly bodies generally - He supposes them have
been formed by l. gradual condensation of l. nebulae
in conclusion he remarked, there was no principle
of destruction in l. system of l. Heavens - all
l. disturbing powers of attraction wh. have been
remarked can only produce oscillations - changes
in l. direction of l. axis of l. heavenly bodies - but
no such disorder as to involve l. ruin - this
must come & without. -

Friday Feb. 1st I called this morning upon
the ex. minister Beckedorf. This gentleman while
in the government & had the charge of l. primary
schools - & seminaries for teachers. Since his pass-
ing over to l. Catholic church, he has vacated
his station, but continues l. superintendence
of l. Journal devoted to the school-system. -
He was exceedingly polite, in communicating
information on this subject & promised to send
me his work in which l. whole system is ex-
plained. He said his first & grand object was
to get proper teachers - for this purpose at
least one main seminary for teachers was es-

Berlin Feb. 1828

established in each of 10 Prussian Provinces -
These are intended for 1. preparation of teachers
2. for all schools below 1. gymnasia wh.
(are under another system) excepting those of
1. very lowest order which are supplied from
other seminaries in wh. merely 1. most indis-
pensable branches are taught. - The Prepara-
tion of teachers be considered 1. main object -
The support of 1. teachers came from 1. people
not a 1. Government. - Every man whether he
had children or not was assessed according
to his property - & all had then 1. right to
send their children if by had any to 1. school.
and 1. civil authorities were authorized to
force 1. parents to send 1. children. This is
1. rule 1. law - in some places 1. habit of
paying tuition money prevailed & here it
was allowed to remain provided no dif-
ficulty occurred. - The same plan is carried
out in all parts of 1. kingdom among Protestants
Catholics & Jews all must send their chil-
dren to school. - The Lancasterian Plan by
have not found it necessary to introduce.

Berlin Feb 7 1828.

Saturday Feb. Humboldt came to day to the second main division of his course - the description of the earth. - He proposes treating the solid kernel of the earth - its covering - water & air or sea & atmosphere - of its organized bodies plants & animals - The greater part of his lecture was historical - giving an account of various efforts to ascertain the precise form of the earth. -

Sunday 3^d I heard Thuermer this morning in the Dom - Kirche. In the evening was at Meinders. I met there the Prussian Minister he had just received a letter from Bishop Annes who said he last of Novem^r for the N.E. and after being driven about for six weeks found himself no further than Halmouth. -

Monday evening 4th I was at Professor Hallwag's there were several of the Professors of the University & their wives present, & Ritter among the number. I was very glad to have an opportunity of seeing this interesting man, he is ~~is~~ mild humble, with a remarkably intelligent face - I was always under the impression that he was rather of the free thinking school as many of those who are devoted to his department of Geology & Phys^{ic} Geography are - but to my delight I

Berlin Feb 7 1828

learned that he was a Christian. Staup the
popular court preacher was also there. a man of as-
tonishing vivacity. The subject of the connexion be-
tween church & State was introduced. On this
subject his opinions are Ultra Montanist - he makes
the king the ordinarius of the whole church - the
supreme Bishop - against this the whole company
exclaimed, Bunsen, the court Gräben, Major von
Röder. Senff. Le long - Hollweg - This I thought
a good sign & they appeared almost as much
shocked as I was, to hear Staup declare his
conviction that if l. State withdrew its support
from l. Church in this country, it wd fall
entirely - after a hundred years he said l. might
be some traces of it left but tht wd be all!!

Tuesday 5. This evening I attended a meeting at
Staup's. - There were about 15 or 18 students Pri-
vate Doctores & present with the Geheimrath
Bunsen & Court Gräben - one of l. students read a
translation of one of the discourses of Macarius -
on this there was considerable conversation dis-
playing on the part of the young men a
great deal of personal acquaintance with
the writings of this & other fathers - The subject
of conversation was then stated - whether the

Berlin Feb 7 1828 -

Justitia vitae of a Christian was really or only figuratively a sacrificium - on this point there was a warm debate for above an hour - pro & con - the whole a mere logomachy wh. gave me occasion of remarking the effect of the universal attention of to philosophy required of the students in Germany on their minds - they were acute & discriminating - but amazing deficient in plain healthy good sense. a second question was started, in what sense can public worship be called a sacrifice? in the same or a different sense from that in wh. I. justitia vitae is so called? - Here again the opinions various - Bunsen tho' a layman has occupied himself much with the subject of Liturgies & has got the notion that the offer-idea should be signified in Christian worship - In this there is nothing of a papistical sense - he means merely a presentation of ourselves before God as a living sacrifice consecrated to his glory. - But the abuse of this term lies so near that most persons objected to its being employed. I was particularly delighted to hear Gräben in his address uniformly cry out against the idea that men

Berlin

could give any thing to God, I have says he
nothing but my sinful hateful self give - shall
I that am offering call - when the Bible
calls Christ an offering - to apply the same
term to things so infinitely different is
too much. - His good sense & warm heart
ing made see more clearly & express more
forcefully the true merits of the case than
all the speculating theologians present.

Wednesday
Saturday 6 Humboldt continued speaking
on the form of the earth. He said that the earth
was not flattened in E. direction or N. to S. but also
from E. W. The amount of departure from the
spheroidal form in this direction not yet ascer-
tained - The Inside of the earth must continually
increase in density, as we get deeper & deeper -
but it may still be fluid - water or air under
an immense pressure - He reverted to our Cap-
tain Symmes theory much to amusement of
his audience - it seems this idea of Symmes is
not new Hall & some German Philosopher long
since advanced it. - Pressure would give light
& heat enough - Theoretical calculations give
the mean density of the earth, $4 \frac{7}{10}$ of water - Results
of measurement much the same - by instruments $5 \frac{4}{10}$.

Berlin Feb. 1828.

The inward warmth of the earth, taken into 3 sources
1. Rays of the Sun & warmth diffused through the
universe coming from all heavenly bodies - 2 from
intrinsic warmth - warmth disengaged at the con-
densation of the earth & imprisoned within its bosom
etc. - This latter does not affect our temperature
at a depth of 10 (4) leagues, the thermometer not
affected by any change in the 24 hours - at 80 &
no change on account of the seasons. -

Saturday 9. Humboldt. At 20 & 22 feet the mean
temperature of any place may be ascertained i.e.
the warmth of the earth at that depth is the mean tem-
perature of the atmosphere. - Inward warmth great
or towards the Poles. hence ever flowing springs
in these regions. - going southward springs not
so warm. - Warmth great in mines - in once in
stance the Ther. stood at 15 deg° Reaumur when the
mean temperature at the surface was only 6 - in
another at 24 mean temperature 12 this at
a depth of 2000 feet. - The heat constantly in-
creased as you descend, but at what rate
difficult to ascertain. one degree in 60 feet per-
haps - necessary to rise above the earth 600 ft to lose one deg.
magnetism first thought to be - long only to iron
ore - then to other metals Monnier & Laplace dis-
covered that all bodies would produce the same

Pierlin Feb 1828 -

130

be brought into a magnetic state, but they retained it. However only a short time. In 1820 discovered that electricity & magnetism were the same - & that in every chemical process there is a development of electro-magnetism. The chemical rays of the sun i.e. the violet rays have a magnetic influence by can change the poles of a needle - at great height above the earth the magnetic power diminishes slightly -

Monday 10th This evening Otto von Gerlach - came to see me - his conversation is always instructive. He spoke a good deal of the Jews & of the efforts made for their conversion - of all those with whom he has any thing to do, he says he has found only one in whom he has entire confidence - the numerous instances of disappointed hopes exceeds almost belief - they turn out badly after the longest probation, they make the most unwarlike demands - have the idea that by an handful of the world - all exists only for them - in short they are here as with us. - The good king much to the scandal of all clergies almost, gave a Ball today at Monday during church time & is said to have requested his Lord

Berlin Feb 7 1828.

to give a mask-ball next Sunday - This is some
thing quite unusual here - The king appears
to have few resources in himself - takes little
interest in l. Government & therefore turns to
l. Theatre & balls to fill up his head & heart.
A. von H. & said he was "l'homme le plus
engagé et le plus engagé dans le monde"
Otto von Gerlach thought the measures of the
minister Hardenberg for l. liberty of l. pea-
sants most unjust - in many cases where they
were tenants on leases of 6 years the rule that
by giving up one half of l. land to l. lordship
by & receive l. other in fee-simple was appli-
ed - The peasants themselves he says regard
the king as making them a pure peasant -
The liberal party who had their fall in 1819
were unfriendly to l. rights of cities & communes
& enforced l. views to making the general gov-
ernment liberal - while they endeavoured to
stretch its authority over the most minute
arrangements, allowing no town to elect its
own officers - The anti liberal party opposed
this & by their success prevented Prussia be-
ing brought into the state in which France

Berlin Feb 7 1828.

is at present - where the Mayor & officers of every city, commune, department & province is appointed by the central government. - In Bavaria Württemberg & other places where such institutions have been given, the people are in reality left free, as the central government meddles with every thing. - This is almost every where in Germany for more the case than it was 100 years ago - except in the Kingdom of Saxony. - & in Mecklenburg where the old regulations are preserved - in the latter the consent of the states necessary for all taxes. - Gerlach gave some striking instances of the evils of the central government meddling with every thing - the ministry ordered at one time that mathematics should be introduced into all schools in the Kingdom & made the Buildings - Principle - after a few years another general order came directing that all the schools should be new organized & conducted on a different principle & so it changes. - In one province an order was issued that all houses must stand 50 feet apart. & They actually tore down the

Berlin Feb 1828

houses to prevent their standing too near to
gether. —

Sunday 17 This morning was at Mr Lisko's
church - in evening attended the service at
Madame Schönbergs - Gotter lectured from
the 107 Ps. - Madame L. showed me a letter
from the nephew of her husband who has
settled in U. S. somewhere in N. E. has a
salary of 100 dollars a year. — This gives
but a poor impression of our country.

Wednesday 20 Humboldt's last three lec-
tures have been on Magnetism - too scientific
to be here abridged after my fashion. To-
day he spoke principally of N. Polar light.
He marked N. it was probable N. earth & all
N. planets had more or less of a phosphoric light.
wh. must have been greater in N. original heat
ed state. Probable N. light of N. sun - may
serve to produce N. phosphorescence - as de-
cayed wood in mines gives out no light -
The northern lights evidently of electrical cha-
racter - it first appears a light cloud wh. is
soon first round with a zone of ravineous co-
lours from wh. streams of light shoot up

Berlin Feb 7 1828. -

in l. line of l. magnetic meridian - By Perry
& Franklin - l. were observed in l. greatest obliquity
in Lat. N. 62. - towards l. south pole they are
not vivid. - The sound wh. has often been
said to attend their appearance very doubt-
ful - most observers deny l. any such phe-
nomenon occurs - by ascribe l. crackling noise
wh. has been referred to l. Aurora Borealis
to l. cracking of l. snow - as Franklin says
he perceived l. same noise on nights on
wh. no Aur. Bor. was visible. - The Aur. Bor.
has never been observed to affect l. electrome-
ter. - Davies has produced by his strong gal-
vanic battery similar streams of light, wh.
it is well worth observing were attracted
by l. north pole of a Magnet & repelled
by l. south - l. experiment was tried at
l. suggestion of Mr Arago.

Feb. 23^d Saturday Humboldt lectured to day
on Earthquakes - caused of earthquakes not so local
as was formerly imagined - no change in l. at-
mosphere precedes them - but a very consider-
able change always follows - l. noise attend-
ing them often very loud like thunder under

Berlin Feb. 1828. —

under ground — sometimes this noise is heard without being followed by any shock — In cases where no volcanoes break out, a tremendous noise is heard often at a distance of 500 or 600 miles wh. is propagated under t. earth — considerable portions of t. earth have been moved & one place to another on such occasions — & houses imploded — Some parts in countries subject to earthquakes always free from them. This is owing to t. ground under such places being hollow — The presence of volcanoes a security against t. effects of earthquakes, as they allow a vent to t. gas which is t. cause of these phenomena. —

Wednesday 2nd the one effect of earthquakes not mentioned in t. last lecture was stated in this — viz t. large portions of t. earth are often raised & remain permanently elevated above t. former level — In this principle t. elevation of t. coast of Sweden above t. Baltic, wh. has usually been ascribed to t. sinking of t. sea, a thing impossible is accounted for. — With regard to t. warm

Berlin Feb. 1828

136

spring he marked all springs had
a higher medium temperature & that
in atmosphere - here of course only those in
tended whose temperature was consider-
ably elevated above this standard. Some
of these have a temperature of 117° Reaumur
are in France 70° - all such warm things
come from original formations - they con-
tain in various proportions a great va-
riety of chemical substances - one has
seven different constituents - some have
ammonia i.e. vegetable or animal substance
in them - there is 1. same substance wh. is
found in organized bodies - but this not
prove it is derived from bodies formerly
organized - Connected with things, is 1. vola-
tile vapours, or exhalations of gases - wh.
form 1. natural subterranean springs between
1. things & volcanoes - —

This evening I drank tea with Bengsten-
berg - 1. conversation not particularly in-
structive I was surprised to hear him &

Berlin March 1828 —

some other gentlemen present say I. I. idea usually entertained of I. learning of the clergy generally in Germany, was very erroneous. I. I. majority he was sure could not read I. Greek Testament! — This he ascribed to I. influence of Rationalism as formerly I. reverse was I. case — every preacher almost was in I. habit of taking I. original I. I. with him into I. Pulpit & commenting on them more or less in every discourse.

March 2^d Today I attended the disputation of my good friend Otto von Gerlach — His theses were in a true evangelical spirit — & were not attacked by his opponents with much force — His opponents were I. Private Docent Pelt, I. Drs Wegner & Schaeckenburger — The accession of Otto von Gerlach to I. public teachers of I. University may be considered as a very favourable stance for I. cause of truth in Berlin —

March 6. Humboldt continued his lecture on Volcanoes. Having just remarked on I. formation of mountains 1st from living volcanic causes — as deposits

Do. lin March 1838

tion - volcanoes - lava - 2 from organic - as coral -
a volcano properly speaking, is not a mountain
wh. gives one solitary eruption, but wh. has a
continued connexion with the internal of the earth.
They sometime rise suddenly out of the sea - or
burst out were by find least resistance on land.
The highest 14,000 ft in South Amer. Vesuvius
3,600, Etna 10,500 - Teneriffe 11,500. The depth
of the craters very different - Laws of eruption
are 1st shock of an earthquake - 2. lava - 3 some
rain lightning - (1 rain comes from the sudden
condensation of the vast quantity of vapour). &
various species of gas. - Fish in immense quan-
tities have been often ejected. These come from
internal lakes formed by melted snow within
the volcanoes - Stones often met of a volca-
nic nature ejected - sometimes in the primitive
state & sometimes changed by the action of heat.
Of the lava remain uncovered it will lie
thousand of years without soil - but if ash
fall on it - it soon becomes covered with a
rich soil. - The cause of the heat lies very deep
& the lava composed of very different ma-
terials, according to the nature of the rocks submitted
to its influence -

Berlin March 1828.

March Friday 7 This evening I was with the
Gouge Le Corg. with several of our Berlin
Friends -

March 8. Humboldt today was so scientific
using so many technical terms that I could
hardly understand him. The most interest-
ing part of his lecture related to l. organic
remains in mountains - This principle he
represented as reigning throughout - viz. that
in l. lowest earliest formations are found
remains of l. lowest grade of organic life - the
rems of vegetables - then progressively super-
stition various grades of animated existence - to
l. larger quadrupeds - & man -

Sunday 9th. at Madame von Schönberg - a very large
assembly - Gosman preached on the sufferings of
our Saviour -

Wednesday 12. Humboldt continued his lecture
on fossil animals &c - The deeper we descended l.
more unlike are these remains to any animals
now existing. - Fresh water animals in a fossil
state found as high as 900 & these the highest.
These remains are very unequally distributed - few

Berlin March 1823

140

comparatively found in the west part of America - No human remains have yet been discovered - what once considered as such have been proved to belong to lower animals - Before 4 or 5 yrs a fossil man and horse was said to have been discovered & was exhibited as such, but it was clear on the slightest examination that here also was a mistake. - The manner of distinguishing antediluvian bones from those of more recent date is to apply them to a tongue of iron & adhere with considerable force to it. The others do not. - Then followed a great deal on the relative position of the various kinds of rocks - He endeavoured to account for the appearance of detached masses of granite found on entirely different formations in different parts of Europe - some are the remains of decomposed mountains - some have been brought to their present locations by violence most probably by violent floods - 1 in the neighbourhood of Berlin probably came from Sweden. -

This evening the Baron von Below & von

Berlin March 1828

from Pomerania drank tea with me in
company with the Gerlachs Foche Le Cog &c -
These two gentlemen come from a very midst
of the revival which is still continuing in
the country. It commenced in 1820-21 - by the
agency of the two Brothers of von Below - after
various struggles with the ministers & civil
authorities in wh. this gentleman was often
singed - & the gens d'armes sent to scatter the
people who assembled in his house. The
work appeared to subside - but it has
now broken out anew. - Eight hundred of
them assemble in his mansion when he
regards as true christians. Much that is
disorderly & much that is very remark-
able has occurred - visions - prophetic
powers - prophecies &c - as might be ex-
pected among a people so little culti-
vated as the Pomeranians - in a state of so
much excitement. - With these two gen-
tlemen I was exceedingly pleased - they had
that same fervent brotherly feeling wh.
the men most active in revivals have com-
monly with us - Before the evening was over

Berlin March 1828

they proposed singing & prayer - as the clergy there are peculiarly opposed to every thing like vital piety - These and other young men - have taken upon themselves the office of preaching - & stand in a very uneasy relation to the church - Their sentiments on church discipline - on the nature of the church - the rights of members - agree very much with those of the Puritans.

Friday 14 I dined today with these gentle men at Mr Focke's - a servant with whom they were previously acquainted, came to Potsdam to see them - & these noblemen kissed & hugged him as tho' he had been their equal & brother. - In the evening I called for a few minutes with Lieut. von Senff in the Gräfin Gräben she is a most interesting lovely woman, full of ardent feelings of piety - & much more vivacity than is common among German ladies. -

~~Thursday~~ Saturday 15 Humboldt spoke principally today of the general distribution of land & water

Berlin March 1828.

I effect this relative distribution had on temperature. — water so essential for organized beings that as none has been discovered on L. Moon it is difficult to think L. it is inhabited by ~~organisms~~. — water contains four times as much oxygen as the air. — Sea w^d become salt if originally fresh by the decomposition of L. various substances carried in to it by rivers. — all west coasts warmer than eastern ones hence Europe so much warmer L. N. A. — besides L. presence of Africa a great cause of L. mildness of European climates. — Had America been stretched from E to W. instead of from N. to S. L. temperature of L. whole earth w^d have been changed. — Elevation another element to be considered. — L. mean elevation of L. continents gives L. mean depth of L. sea. This proved by L. fact L. pendulum not ~~change~~ effect by L. ocean as it w^d be were not its fluidity counterbalanced by the elevation of L. continents & mountains. La Place made this medium to be 900-1000 ft. — but was himself dissatisfied with this result. — Humboldt

Berlin March 1828

makes between 5 & 600 ft. The sea in some places
exceedingly deep - Capt Sabine ~~found~~ sounded
1000 perpendicular without reaching bottom -
Sea every where has the same level. - Inland
sea may be above or below the level of the
ocean - the Red Sea is 25-30 ft above - the Cas-
pian 280-320 below. - Streams may also
in particular situations raise this level - as
in the Gulf of Mexico

Had a long conversation with Otto von Guericke
about our form of church government. - Here
all the ecclesiastical affairs are under the di-
rection of the Consistoriums & the Ministry -
Each Province has its consistorium the mem-
bers appointed by the king - equal number
of clergymen & laymen - many merely nomi-
nal members as the title Consistorial Rector
is often given as mere matter of honor. The
consistorium has very little power - it has
the duty of examining candidates & watching
over the doctrines preached. - The reigning
executive government of the several circles

Berlin March 1828. —

of wh. there are generally two in each province has l. right of patronage i.e. exercises l. king's patronage with their limits which extends to about one half of the congregations

the others receive l. clergymen — some by l. appointment of l. magistrates of towns — some from l. land holder — others but very few have l. right of choosing their pastors. — The power of l. Minister of ecclesiastical affairs & his council extends over l. whole kingdom & is very great — Otto v. G. relate several instances of l. interference of l. government in l. most harmless affairs as in l. case of his Brother who was several molested for having a prayer meeting in his house and the candidate Meinhof told me of his being called to account for having talked & prayed with a man who called to see him under considerable religious excitement. —

Sunday 2^d I heard Lisco preach this morning in the 'hall of Peter' — the church was so full l. it was impossible to get a seat. Last Sunday

Berlin March 1838

Mr Robinson said he could not get in at all - not even
open the door - This at least is in favour of the state of
religious feeling here - & those ministers who preach
the gospel faithfully have their churches overflowing.
In the evening I drank tea with the Rev. Frederic Lisco
& met the Prussian minister - another evangelical
Pastor Leonard - Mr Senler & Senff. The conversation
was first turned on the late order of the Prussian Ministerium re-
quiring every student, who is to be examined to pro-
duce a certificate that he has been regular in at-
tendance at church & reception of the Lord's Supper.
This the students petitioned against with the approba-
tion of the faculty. The Ministerium returned a very
severe harsh answer - viz that such inexperienced youths
ought not to have the presumption to think that they could
change the opinions of Ministers, - &c. &c. This the students
received in the mildest & most possible manner - & said
they would endeavour to show the Ministerium that they did
not need such external inducements to make
them do their duty. - In consequence of the active
part which one of the students took in the petition, his
licentia concionandi has been refused him. -
This whole affair has excited great attention & the
actions are exceedingly opposed to order of the Minister

Berlin March 1828. -

terium as well as P. Liberals. Schleiermacher who belongs to the latter description - refuses to give certificates to those who attend his church & communion Table - & he tells them to say to the Consistorium P. will not act according to the P. requisition of the government in this respect. - The whole thing I suspect will fall through. - Mr Conrad

complained of the operation of censure in reference to printing the Tracts of P. Tract Society - he said it was so hard to satisfy the authorities P. & trusts did not lead to separatism a thing as much regarded as a revolution in politics. - Mr Fendler said P. in an article he wrote in P. newspapers, on establishments for the poor he remarked, "nothing could be done until the education of the poor was put on a christian basis" P. word christian was struck out & moral inserted, because P. Ministerium had forbidden any thing to appear in P. Papers wh. might bring before the public the "religious movement" of the day. - A Professor in Leipzig Lindner was displeased with his situation as teacher of Religion in one of the largest schools there - he came in explaining the passage that a man must love not more than Father mother & his remarks were decided to diminish the respect of the children to the parents

Berlin March 1828

& therefore to have a revolutionary tendency. - This Prof. Lindner is an excellent man. This is equal to the solicitude of the Pastor of Geneva - who requested our modest to erase his sermon & expression - "if man hate not his father &c" I have been pained to hear a word of the state of morals even in the Protestant cantons of Switzerland is exceedingly corrupt particularly in Bern - in Luzerne it is still worse. Geneva forms a striking exception. The Swiss Battalion here in Berlin from Neuchâtel is said to be the most corrupt of any in the Prussian guards if not the whole army. - Monod says it is the same with the Swiss officers in Paris. - Mr. Sander mentioned the 1st Battalion in the Tyrol has been the means of the greatest good in the country - the soldiers serve 8 years & during the time they have a constant course of religious instruction as well as in other branches - it is remarkable the valleys where most of the soldiers who have completed their term & returned to their families are in the best state. This, too, is a gentleman and must be an exception as to the general state of the Austrians. - It is said the Ministerium wish to send Prof. Hauptenberg to Bonn - a force him to relinquish the Kirchen-Zeitung - It seems as a storm was brewing. The Ministerium censured the Theological Faculty

repeating his petition - P. Humboldt, of particular
 Meander! The Hegelians are working strongly
 against the evangelical party - Martineau has
 the amazing presumption to say to Meander in a
 meeting of the Senatus Academicus - "Thou ignorant
 man! you are worthy to be answered by me!" - He
 replied Meander you are not my judge -
 When some person present exclaimed at Martineau
 his conduct - asking how he could call one so most
 learned man in Germany an ignorant. He
 answered he knows nothing - Philist. - i.e. of Hegel's
 system. -

Thursday 25. Humboldt having finished his remarks
 on the continents came to the sea - spoke of its general
 distribution tides &c - Today of its colour. wh. he
 said was exceedingly difficult to account for. Some
 times deep blue sometimes green - & green spots
 in the midst of surrounding blue - the green color
 in such instances comes from the muscous animalcules
 wh. gather in such places - hence whales frequent
 such spots. - How far light penetrates into the ocean
 uncertain - difficult to tell from the motion of the waves
 by which the water is stiller by oil before any experiment made
 The bottom can be seen at a great depth at the most
 head of a promontory - the less the disproportion between

Berlin March 1828.

1. light reflected & 1. surface & 1. wh. comes & 1. bottom
1. more distinctly can 1. bottom be seen. — The tempera-
ture - 1. sea a matter of 1. first importance in
1. Climatology - first 1. surface 2^d 1. temperature of
1. water underneath - 3^d 1. of 1. sand banks must
be considered. — The medium difference in 1. atmos-
phere between day & night very degrees Reaumur
in 1. sea only $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a degree - The monthly
changes of 1. latter very times less than of 1. earth.
as 1. sea so much warmer - 1. constant west
winds give Europe its mild climate. — In lat
50 - 52 1. Atlantic never colder than 10 above
zero - (Reaumur) 70 - 78 medium $4\frac{1}{2}$ above -
medium of 1. atmosphere two below - an amazing
difference. — at 1. Equator from 22 to 24. — There
are many streams in 1. ocean. 1. great gulf stream
occasioned by 1. water forced in 1. gulf of Mexi-
co & 1. rotatory motion given it by 1. form of
1. of coast - it is forced out between Cuba &
Florida - proceeds northward constantly increas-
ing in width - till it divides one part going
to 1. coast of Africa & then back the other
to 1. coast of Ireland & Scotland. — Hence oil
barrels & a wreck on 1. coast of Africa have
been taken up on 1. coast of Ireland. — an Esquimaux

Berlin March 1828.

have been brought to Europe in the same way. The Indians cast on the coast of Gaul mentioned by Strabo doubtless an instance of the same kind. - This stream very warm because the water comes from the Equator - a cold stream from the South along the western coast of S. America. - These streams very deep. - The temperature of the ocean at a depth of 9000 ft is $4\frac{1}{10}$ Reaumur - as this is also at the Equator it proves there is an under current from the Poles to the Equator as there is an upper one from the Equator to the Poles. - The thermometer sinks 1 degree in every ~~ten~~ seventy feet in descending in the sea & one in every 5 or 600 feet in ascending in the atmosphere. - Of course the water is not continually cold as you descend, - because water when chilled to $3\frac{3}{10}$ degrees above 0 Reaumur has its greatest weight & after that, expanding, can not sink. - This is a great blessing as the sea in no place can completely freeze & its inhabitants are thus preserved. -

Wednesday March 28. - Water over sand Banks colder than elsewhere - Benjamin Franklin the first who drew attention to this important fact - important especially in navigation, his attention drawn to it

Berlin March 1828.

by observing the sailors from time to time - putting
the hand in the water to ascertain their nearness
to the Newfoundland Bank. - The reason - this
is partly the cold water - the surface sinks to the
bottom & the whole mass becomes chilled, but the
Humboldt says the more important cause is,
the the dashing of the sea against the Banks the lower
strata of water which are always colder & the
upper are mixed with the latter. - Hence in storms
the surface of the sea becomes colder. - The sea ice
has great influence on the temperature - the northern
portions of our globe - it forms itself into fields
or mountains. the latter formed on the coast where
it is high & projecting - as by certain other stones, can be
seen - the mountains often 3 or 400 feet high. The
fields not more than 5 or 7 feet above water 20-30
miles or more in length & breadth
when the immense bodies become a rotary mo-
tion & come in contact the consequences are wonderful.
The winter line of demarcation for the ice is a
line drawn from a Point in Greenland thro'
the middle of Ireland - in summer Iceland free
the eternal ice north & east of Spitzbergen - not at
the Pole - the great stream of the Atlantic drives the ice

Berlin March 1828.

The Atmosphere - he spoke first of its chemical
properties - of influence in refraction of light - of its color - & in the following lecture
he spoke of the theory of winds - the causes of
trade winds &c. The principal cause of weather
is the current - air at the Pole not having the rota-
tory velocity as the atmosphere at the equator it
must have a motion contrary to that of the earth
The general cause greatly modified by the form
& position of continents - The difficulty of breath-
ing - weakness - bleeding & sickness experienced at
great elevations not the result of any diminution of
quantity of oxygen in the air - but from a defect of
preparation for consequent smaller quantities received
in the lungs at an inspiration - The reason
why sound transmitted better by night than by
day - is that the air is more of a uniform densi-
ty - Perry found that when the atmosphere was
long remained in one state & over a field of view
where no local causes made it less dense
in one place than another conversation could be heard
6000 feet. - The velocity of the wind very great
60 feet a second a considerable storm - 130-40
the greatest velocity yet accurately measured.

Berlin March 1828. —

154

Das hohe Ministerium are much dissatisfied with the evangelical Kirchen Zeitung & have given Hengstenberg to understand that he must either give it up — or be removed to any University. Hengstenberg preferred the latter — whether this threat will be executed remains to be seen. — They warned him that if appealed to the Crown Prince whom they know was favorable to P. Leiting — he would be lost. — As regards Ancillon — In Weimar a tract society has been suppressed & the distributor punished with a fine of 20 Thls. — the state of things throughout Prussia must be deplorable. — The Superintendent Böhr in writing for a person to fill an important vacancy in the Rhine told his correspondent to select a rationalist & added "but do let him be of good morals".

Saturday 29. — In Paris the proportion of West to East winds is as 3 to 1. — From a series of 6000 observations at Paris it has been found that the Moon has no influence on the ebbing & flowing or oscillations of the atmosphere —

Berlin March 1828.

and cultivation can have only a very inconsiderable & local influence on the climate - the important causes which operate on the state of the temperature are more general - the distribution of land & water - the prevalence of the sun - The cause of commercial storms cannot be stated as as yet unknown - The quantity of moisture contained in air very different in different zones - far more in the tropical than in the others - a most benevolent arrangement of Providence - When clouds better known - & the facts are better seen than usual in the Alps it is as a common saying that it will rain - This results in the air being in a uniform state - & as there are no ascending currents to bear up the vapour it descends - The drops of rain are hollow & globular, filled with a mixture of lighter air & common air - At elevation of 12000 in mountains a perpetual mist or cloud - not true as commonly said the snow mountains & attract the clouds - they are borne to the sides of the mountains by the ascending currents of air caused by the heated surface of the earth - The light & airy clouds rise to an amazing height 20,000

Berlin March 1828

over the mountains - the dense clouds hang about
3000 above the earth - clouds tend to cool the
air by intercepting the rays of the sun - but
by producing a much greater & contrary ef-
fect by preventing the rays of heat from going off
from the surface of the earth - hence a cloudless
heaven for any length of time makes the surface
of the earth cold - this accounts for the fact that dew
formed only when the air is clear & still - the frost
occurs only in clear nights - & the farmers say
it is a great misfortune to see the stars clearly
in May. - The main reason why woods are
so cool is that every leaf reflects the heat of the
atmosphere - sends it back - & thus it is itself
cooled - thus dew only forms on the upper sur-
face of the leaf. - this same principle of
the rapid trapping off of the rays of heat from
the surface accounts for the manner in which ice
is formed in the Tropics. -

Sunday 30. I was this evening at Madame
Schönberg for the last time - as she is about
to leave Berlin for the ^{some} last time - the
company was larger than usual - Gomer

Berlin March 1828

preached in his peculiar way from Mat.
27. 1— He said as I enemies of St rose ear-
ly to plot his death - st not & no rise early
to take council with the S. H. P. spirit & how by may
save him, save him & honor him? - as by bound
I. Savion with cords - so should we with faith
love & hope to our souls - as Judas betrayed
his master & gold - he begged us to think
how often we had sold St - his presence his
communion for I. sinful enjoyments of I. world -
& that all gotten wealth & do us no good
we I. one day be glad to throw it away - In
case' Repentance not being joint with faith
availed him nothing & - Prof. for Lances
sol who was present gave me an in-
teresting account of the course of instruction
for confirmation wh. he had received - from
a Ancillon then a Pastor - I. French Church.
he said I. it was not the I. last week I.
he was told I. was such a Book as I. S. I.
all I. previous course - was about Ser-
mon stars & a thousand other points but
not I. doctrine of I. Gospel - it is in this way
I. good effects of I. method of instruction are lost.

Berlin March 1828. -

Monday 31st - Very little dew at sea - great dew
at t. tropics. - The falling of Rain Minutely caused
by t. mixing of currents of air of different temper-
ature - t. constant rains of t. tropics commence
in April & May - when t. sun comes N. & makes
t. temperate zone as warm as t. tropical - hence
t. trades wind ceases - t. heaven becomes deep blue -
t. stars begin to twinkle - clouds collect at t. N. E.
& soon cover t. heaven & t. rains set in. - In t. tem-
perate zone from 18-20 inches fall in a year - in t.
tropics 120 - Different in different places - west
of Eng. 55 east of Eng. - 20. - The clouds are
so much higher in t. Tropics t. do 5 times as much
rain falls in one as with us. - t. drops collecting
mountain as by fall - it has been found a Paris
t. $\frac{1}{4}$ less rain falls ~~at~~ on the top of a tower 90 ft
high - than at its base - In t. France in one day
(24 hours) 2 ft 5 in of rain fell t. extraordinary.
At Cayen in 24 days upwards of 12 feet. - Snow
contains more air than ice - under t. Tropics begins
to snow 12,000 ft high - at good high sea, twice
in Mexico at t. elevation at an interval of 40
years when t. Leuits were driven away & where by ice

Berlin April. —

returned! Hail - very hard to explain - very little balls at P. Poles & very little snow at Poles - Frost in P. South of Europe - very little falls at night. - Hail stones of P. $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ pound not unusual - in India a Mate of ice of a skin of an Elephant said to have fallen - This not P. case in all wahrscheinlichkeit —

March 31. To day was a review of the whole of P. Guard in Garrison in Berlin - P. King conducted P. review - attended by all P. higher officers his sons etc. - Through the kindness of Lieutenant von Saff! obtained an excellent place in the foreground for viewing this display of P. flower of P. Prussian army - there were 10,000 men Russians Dragoons - Lancers, Infantry, horse & foot artillery. - The Prussian think their own army P. finest in the world & I th^o think it ought to be from P. amount of attention devoted to it. - I was glad for once to see this spectacle wh. was very imposing. —

April 1st - Dined to day at Madame Schönberrgs - in company with P. Graf Lippe his wife & daughter & Polich Hauptman Gannatchi - & another Graf whose name I do not know. - This Graf Lippe is from Pleva His lady I found took a great interest in missions - inquired of P. state of religion in America - spoke of Mrs Hudson's letters &c. - almost every when

Berlin April 1828 -

Indications of the spread of Religion here among all ranks are to be seen - Stramp said some days since that it was seldom he had an hour to himself before night, he was so constantly occupied by persons calling to see him to converse on the state of their souls & ask his councils. -

Humboldt in his lecture to day spoke of the influence of climate on the civilization of man & remarked that altho' the temperate zone was generally considered the most favorable to human improvement - the climate must be taken in a wide sense - as history proved, as in the case of the Egyptians, the Persians & others the countries not considered temperate had been the seats of learning & civilization. Extreme cold was far more unfavorable than extreme heat. - He then proceeded to consider the temperature of the air - on the surface of the earth - on mountains - over the sea &c - Plains in the neighborhood of mountains often warmer than elsewhere - because the surface of the mountain presents such a large reflecting surface - & because it shields (may do so) from cold winds - The mountains however have also a contrary effect, as the stream of air ascending by day descends by night & thus produces cold. But this not so important as might be expected, as I explain

Berlin April 1828.

a 1. foot of air & also has the same climate as
the other portions of the same plain. The color of
the earth another important circumstance. It has
been found that black earth exposed to the sun
one hour rose in temperature from 15 to 25 degs. C.
while white in the same situation & time only rose
15 to 16 1/2. — During a 1/2 hour by bright & black
bell 7 degs. — 1. white 2. snow masses wh. do not free-
produce warmth as the sea — Woods produce cold
not merely by shading the earth, but principally
from the fact that thin bodies as paper &c. exposed
to a cloudless sky give out so much heat the tem-
perature falls 5 or 6 degrees below that of neighbour-
ing thick bodies — The leaves of a forest act like
so many cooling apparatuses. — This so great that
in elevated situations in the Andes the leaves of plants
freeze altho' the atmosphere around has a tempera-
ture of 4 or 5 degs above the freezing point. — The
clearness of the atmosphere another local cause
affecting the temperature. —

Wednesday 2^d Humboldt — We can easily see even winds
from the sea must in winter be warmer than those wh.
come from land covered with snow — When the therm. 10 degs.
Reaumur below 0 on land the sea itself 7 above — & the air over
the sea 4-5 degrees above — Not only the direction of the wind

April Berlin 1828. -

but its velocity must be taken into account - 25 feet
in a second very considerable - at this rate 4 days w^d
be required for it to reach us - from Nova Scotia time
enough to be considerably moderate - a strong South
wind comes in two days from Africa - The land & sea
breezes also of importance - of great use in navigating
the west coast of S. America - Remarkable that exceed-
ing cold winds sometimes encountered in the heart of
Africa - A companion of Clapperton D^r 8. - died of
cold - Dr Ehrenberg found in Lat. 19 the thermometer
sink to $2\frac{1}{2}$ degs below zero - this not occasioned
so much by the wind coming from North. as by descent of
the upper strata of air wh. are always cold - All coast
warmer in winter & colder in summer than the in-
land continents - because the sea warmer in winter &
cooler in summer - Some countries from
situation have the summer of the tropics & the winter
of the arctic zone - This is the case in the United States -
The great reason why America is much colder
than Europe is - that in the tropics the prevailing
winds are East - the counter current in the temper-
ate zone is West - hence all west coasts much
colder than eastern coasts Philadelphia has the mean
temperature of Paris - The west coast of Asia
as cold as the west of America - Peking & Philadelphia

Berlin April 1828

much the same - Berlin same latitude & Labrador very
much on the same parallel - but what a difference
of climate. The ~~west~~ Eastern coast of America
as mild as Europe - at the mouth of the Columbia
river &c it seldom freezes - (Mean tempera-
ture of Berlin 7 above zero of Labrador 2 under).
Difficulty to find the mean temperature of a whole
year at any place - the best method for each
day is to take the maximum & minimum and
them & divide by 2. The latter part of October
& the first half of April have in general the mean
temperature of the whole year - at any given place.
So certain hours of the day give the mean tempera-
ture of the day - I believe 8 in the morning & 4 at night.

Friday 4th This was good Friday. I attended church
in the morning & went to the communion. - Lisce
preached as usual with much simplicity & feeling. It
gave me pleasure to find by my side at the commu-
nion table the dear Meander - for whose character
I have conceived the greatest reverence.

Sunday - 6 Morning at church - in the evening
with Meander. He showed me several pages from
the letters of Jacobi - in wh. he speaks of the folly
& extreme to wh. German philosophers permit
themselves to be led away in their speculations.

Berlin, April 1828.

164

The expressed great abhorrence of the present spirit
among 2 class of men - this making themselves
God - or reducing God to an idea (Begriff) - so
that Hegel says that Nichts ist die allerhöchste
Realität - I asked Neander if he did not think
that something of the spirit or principles of
the Pantheistical systems had crept over into the
evangelical writings of the present day in Germany.
He thought not. - I replied - that the idea
that alles Seyn ist das Seyn Gottes seemed to
be of this character - He said by no means
- all that was meant by that is that God
is the only real independent substance - &
that all other existences are grounded in a
mysterious way in him. - This he said was
contained in the idea of the omnibresence of
God - & in the declaration of Paul - in him
we live & move & have our being - and
et 00 was 00 00 are all things - the 00 he said
means ^{something} more than merely efficient
cause. - I asked him then in what relation
our efficiency stood to that of God - he re-
plied - that in all good we were merely the

April Berlin 1828

organs of God - that sin only broke off this relation. - I said this coincided with the idea of the older theologians as to the concursive sin in all our acts - He replied - yes - I think they were perfectly right in this point. In coming away - the dear man pressed my hand very kindly & said I think we are agreed. He seems to feel that if he debates with any other - or differs from him - he does him a wrong & is uneasy until the feeling of perfect peace is restored. A few days previous I had a conversation with L. Gerlach on the "Personalität der Menschheit" - they maintained the whole race of man was a whole - as there is a whole - no one stands for himself - so that the race is not a collection of individuals as in the case of an army - but of constituent parts of a great whole - It is in this idea they explain the idea of the original sin - the whole race was then in Adam - as completely & really as an oak in an acorn - it was not Adam as an individual, but Adam as the human race who sinned. To the question are we conscious of having ^{personally} participated in the sin of Adam? They replied, that very question is founded on a false view - it is not I as an

April Berlin 1828 -

individual - that there seems - it is not a matter
for my consciousness but for the consciousness of the
Menschheit (humanity). -

Thursday 8th This evening the Lenten-Feierung
called for me & we went to drink tea with
F. Geheime Rath & Professor Schmalz - There is here
a large family of daughters who are joined
together with the Mother - There were two or
three other gentlemen present - Otto von Geckler
who is much of a musician took his seat
at the Piano & the company sang - even parts
of an oratorio by Gounod the death of Christ which
is always performed here on chairfreitag -
also parts of Handel's Messiah & his Ludas
Macabeanus - They sang also one piece from
an old German composer called Bach who
works have long been neglected - but whose
songs are equally to almost any of the best
German compositions.

Wednesday 9th Humboldt still in the atmosphere - i. e. at
mosphere - i. e. Moon - not more than a counterbalance to 1 line
of quicksilver - this one extreme - i. e. comets present the other
one of them whose kernel not more than 15 miles in diamete
ter - surrounded by a dust & gas matter equal to i. e. diamete

Berlin April 1838. —

ter of our earth. — There is an amazing difference be-
tween $\frac{1}{2}$ direct & inclined rays of $\frac{1}{2}$ Sun — a mixture
of hydrogen & chlorine explodes if exposed to $\frac{1}{2}$ weaker & pos-
sible direct ray. but rays the most powerful if re-
flected or trapping their vapour produce no effect
in it. This an important fact & accounts for $\frac{1}{2}$ — that
places wh. according to $\frac{1}{2}$ Thermometer have $\frac{1}{2}$
same temperature different so exceedingly in $\frac{1}{2}$ pro-
ductions. — The $\frac{1}{2}$ heat produced in a chemical man-
ner by $\frac{1}{2}$ penetration of $\frac{1}{2}$ direct rays of $\frac{1}{2}$ Sun into $\frac{1}{2}$
body of plants is very great. Hence on $\frac{1}{2}$ coast of Tunis
where $\frac{1}{2}$ is so much vapour there no vines — altho'
 $\frac{1}{2}$ apparent temperature equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ of parts of $\frac{1}{2}$ coun-
try covered with vineyards — and hence also $\frac{1}{2}$ vine flour-
ishes in $\frac{1}{2}$ clear atmosphere of mountains much higher
up. than in those places on $\frac{1}{2}$ plain wh. have $\frac{1}{2}$ same
temperature. — When very dry air mixes with damp
air a great degree of cold is produced — a stream of such
air sent on $\frac{1}{2}$ bulb of a Thermometer when damp — by
 $\frac{1}{2}$ evaporation causes it sink 10 degs. Reaumur. — This one
great reason, $\frac{1}{2}$ cold experience in Africa. & ^{accounts} for $\frac{1}{2}$
fact experienced by Capt. Sabine on $\frac{1}{2}$ coast of Africa — $\frac{1}{2}$
when $\frac{1}{2}$ burning wind from $\frac{1}{2}$ desert mixed with
 $\frac{1}{2}$ air of $\frac{1}{2}$ coast $\frac{1}{2}$ Thermometer uniformly fell.

The medium temperature. This may be found not
only by a number of observations compared — but one wants

April, Berlin 1828.

Polar beam in l. day - wh. of course must be ascertained
by previous observation. This noticed before. - The tempera-
ture 32 feet below l. surface gives l. mean tempera-
ture of a place - very nearly - somewhat above l.
medium as l. internal heat - l. earth at that depth
has already an influence - also l. sea gives in a par-
ticular place l. mean temp. of l. atmosphere -

The date Palms produce l. fruit in perfection
where l. mean temp. of l. year is 18 degs. Reaum. -
Oranges flourish at $13\frac{1}{2}$ mean temp. - They can
bear however for a short time great cold -
Olives require a mean temp. of $11\frac{1}{2}$ by are killed
by a slight degree of cold - Vines producing good
wine require $7\frac{1}{2}$ med. & l. l. winter sh^d. have a
mean temp. of one deg. above zero. - Grain to l. great
bleeping of man can be cultivated where l. mean temp.
is $1\frac{1}{2}$ under zero - And Potatoes in still higher lat.
Vegetation begins ^{& flowers appear} as soon as l. mean temp. of a
month is 5 degs. above zero - Rome in March Ber-
lin in May - The difference between March & Apr.
in Berlin 2 degs. - Between Apr. & May $2\frac{1}{2}$ - In Petersburg
l. difference between l. two months (May & June?) $7\frac{1}{2}$ -
The mean temperature under l. Equator 22 - Between
Lat 18 - 21 it is 19 - Haranna 19 - Canary Islands
Lat 28. it is 18 - Cairo Lat. 30 also 18. - Milan 8

April Berlin. 1828.

Paris $7\frac{1}{2}$ Berlin 7 - Petersburg $2\frac{1}{2}$ - Lapland
Lat. 68° - Zero Melville Island mean temperature
of 6 months of winter observed by Capt. Parry 20
under \pm Zero! - at N. Pole probable mean is 20
under. The coldest part of N. world not N. Pole
but N. North of Siberia here 22 under - as at N.
equator 22 above. —

Thursday 10th The temperature does not decrease regularly
in advancing N. Eq. towards N. Pole - The most sudden &
considerable change is from 40 to 45 Lat. - The mean heat
of one year in N. temperate zone may differ from N. of another
by 2 degs - or $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. whole - Under the Tropics only by $\frac{1}{2}$ - The
same month in diff^t years may diff^r by 5 to 7 - as in Paris
N. mean temperature - one year was $2\frac{1}{2}$ under Zero - of another
4 or 5 above - The greatest degree of heat ever observed accu-
rately ^{92 $\frac{1}{2}$ ^{Fan.}} 37 deg. Beaumour. when N. air filled with dust
& sand it has risen to ^{107 $\frac{1}{2}$ ^{Fan.}} 43. - Berlin great^t heat in 20
years 27 - Paris 29 - Such exceptionally warm days occur
more frequently in temp. & in N. torrid zones, because N. days
are so much longer - & N. earth in our life here atmosphere
cannot cool itself so much by night. - The heat - N. Poland
in Man is only 30 degs - in some Birds 32. Sir E. Banks and
others have remained 6 minutes in a room heated to 102 degs.
Greatest cold accurately observed 40 degs under Zero - when
N. thermometer rose to 4 below Zero Capt. Parry's officers
complained of N. heat & threw open N. windows - So in N.
America when N. Ther. falls from 38 to 18 above Zero N. his

Berlin April 1828.

We suffer much from cold. - In St. Petersburg greatest
cold (Lat 60) 39 - Berlin 21 - Paris 18 $9\frac{1}{10}$ - Marseilles 13
tho' mean temp. 11 above - In 829 A.D. Nile was frozen at
Cairo - In N. Y. ^{wh} they have l. summer of Rome & l. winter
of Copenhagen in Quebec l. summer of Paris & winter of
Petersburg - The South Hemisphere not colder than the Nth
until you reach 50 or 52 l. Lat. then much colder - be-
cause so little continent below l. point - All this
point relates to l. atmosphere as resting on plains - ~~from~~
now proceeded to speak of air at an elevation above
l. surface - That l. atmosph. became colder as you ascend
known to l. ancients - altho' denied by some astronomers
l. last cent^{ry}. The fact established by l. ascensions made
in Balloons - l. cause more difficult to explain than
commonly supposed - Leslie's idea was l. l. main cause
was l. diminished density - l. air from l. diminution
of pressure - hence as more expanded its capacity
of heat increased - This l. opinion also of Laplace
in wh. he persevered until his death. - Humboldt re-
fers l. cause to l. reflexion from l. earth - where l. air
perfectly pure this would have little or no effect
but as it contains in its lower strata so much water
& other foreign substances l. heat is arrested in its
progress warms l. air & is reflected again on l. earth
The fact of l. decrease very important not only in account-
ing of l. formation of hail & but also in cultivation -
Its influence on l. condition of man. - In Euro. some

Spain Berlin 1855

elevated 1500 above l. sea - & some villages located 4000 feet above l. sea - but no such immense elevated plains as in S. America & Central Asia - The great central Plateau of Asia cultivated where it is 14,000 feet above l. sea - every else at this elevation there is eternal snow. - The reason of l. mildness of this plain is its immense extent, wh. presents so large a reflecting surface to l. sun -

Friday 11. I rode out this morning in company with Messrs. Amory & Cunningham to see the Prison at Spandow - The Governor the Rittmeister - received us with wonderful politeness & sent the Inspector along with us to show us every thing. There are here 500 prisoners - of whom 90 are females - The greater part of these are employed in the manufacture of cotton & wool in various shapes - Those who turn the great wheel wh. sets l. machinery in motion are those whose are condemned to hard labour - The prisoners are neatly dressed - l. females remarkably so - Their food consists of bread - peas - cabbage - &c. - Meat they have only 5 times in l. year - They sleep 50 or 60 in a room! - There are 36 cells for solitary confinement - This is a more proper arrangement of the Prison to punish offences committed by l. prisoners than - These cells are

Berlin April 1825 -

172

very neat perfectly dry - situated in the 2^d & 3^d
story of a building - The Punishment here varies
according to the offence - the greatest extent to which
government can carry it - is 4 weeks solitary confine-
ment in perfect darkness - on bread & water - most
of the cells were occupied - but those we saw had
their windows opened & were working. - The
number of commitments very great - indeed
a young man is considered ruin when once
sent to prison in this part of Germany - the
corrupting influence is so great. - The number
of crimes since about 1806 increased amazingly
- 4000 persons are arrested every year in Ber-
lin alone - of these $\frac{3}{4}$ condemned. The punish-
ments very slight compared with England es-
pecially - corporal punishment is still ad-
hered - sometimes 100 lashes given higher
than this I believe the courts do not go - The
great part of the female prisoners are in for
life - for murdering their infant children -
the proportion of this class astonishing. - The
Inspector said that his confidential prisoners
were all murderers - whose sentences had for
some

April Berlin 1828 -

reason been changed from death to imprisonment & life - he said that he found they were uniformly left hardened & depraved than the thieves who come back upon them half a dozen times - There is a chaplain for the prison who preaches every Sunday & visits the prisoners twice in the week, - they are also supplied with Bibles. —

Humboldt - told us to day - that under the Equator you must ascend 700 feet to have Reason thermometer fall one deg. - Temperate Zone in Summer 500 - winter 700 - Frozen Zone 900 - all depends on the normal temperature of the place. The common heat under the Equator - as the month of Aug. in Rome - 6000 feet high as August in Berlin - 9000 feet high (as Quito) as May in Berlin - 10-11,000 end of April in Berlin - The line of eternal snow very different in different Zones - this depends not on the mean temperature of the year - but of the summer in any given place -

Sunday 13. I heard Lisca this morning preach in the words I am the light of the world - In the eve

April Berlin 1827. -

named was at Neander's - Dr Julius a gentleman
from Tübingen, who has been some time in England
examining the prisons of that country, was present.
He is about publishing a work on this subject. -
Neander at usual found occasion to speak of
the danger arising in the thread of Hegel's Philo-
sophy by making the Begriff God - deifies man -
He showed me a remarkable passage in
Jacobi's work on Religion - in the wh. i. Prophecy
of Lichtenstein is quoted - wh. predicts that man
will become so refined that it will be as much
unfashionable to believe in God as in a Specter -
& that then men will go still further - &
make themselves of God & of his universe but
a specter. This he says is wonderfully accomplish-
ed by Hegel's system - wh. makes God but an
idea - nullity & origin of every thing - the uni-
verse a mere phantasm. Neander thinks that
Fohleis macher's change of opinion as exhibited
in the difference between his Rede über die Religion
& his Dogmatik, has arisen from his approaching
nearer to Christianity - the main point of difference
is that in the latter he appears to admit the personal exis-
tence of the soul after death - He spoke also of the considerable

9. Dec. Berlin 1828

between the practical common sense of the English & the
speculative spirit of the Germans - & again the fierce
to the papacy in Lucerne - in wh. he says - the Germans
must always have a golden calf to go before them
& an Aaron to offer sacrifice - but they are will-
ing to see the calf destroyed & reduced to powder - pro-
vided this be not done by a Moses, but by an
another Aaron who will make them another
calf - Thus it is with their philosophical
systems - The system of Hegel is become a target
of ridicule in the little low papers wh. ap-
pear here in Berlin - one man is made to ask
his neighbour - weisst du wohl dass du gar nicht
existirst? wie so denn - weil alles was ist, ist
vernünftig - du bist unvernünftig - daher existirst
du nicht.

December 15. - I went on Saturday last with Messrs. Goring
& Cunningham to visit the Gewerks Institute, an establish-
ment for the education of artists & mechanics - sim-
ilar tho' on a much larger scale to the Franklin
Institute in Phila. - Lectures are delivered to the students
on chemistry - & various branches of Nat. Phil. & they
have regular instruction in drawing modelling &c -
Besides this they work - in the preparation of all kinds
of machinery - make cast original or copies &c.
The Institution is furnished with models of the best

Berlin April 1828 -

176

english french & american machines. The Director
the Gefermuth Boet who takes an amazing inte-
rest in the Institution conducted us round - there
is a young American here whom the Persian gov-
ernment induced to come out, & bring with him va-
rious spinning & weaving machines - & he intended
their putting up - & the construction of others - He is
from Baltimore & was "raised" in the Bradford
factories. - He seems to be an intelligent young man
& gives great satisfaction. - The american machines
have displaced the English - & every year there is
a complaint that one expensive machine is ren-
dered useless by the yankees inventing another
& a better. A spinning machine established in
Shanghai a year since tho' to be the best possible
is put into the back ground by one just received
by the government. The production of the latter to the
former is as 11 to 5. - The government are
making great efforts to promote manufact-
ure but the people are without enterprise -
Humboldt. - With regard to the temperature of dif-
ferent parts of the Globe he remarked - that those having
the same medium yearly temperature not separated in his

Berlin April 1828

of Lat. more than 5 degs. but in l. same Hemisphere
system) but those having l. same medium sum-
mer heat separated 11 degs. as Moscow & l. snow
of l. Loire in France. Hence l. Isotermaic - Isoterian
& Isohymian lines very different. - In central Asia
l. eternal snow does not commence at so low an
elevation as in Europe, because having a continent
al climate, the summers are warmer. Under l.
Eg. snow lies during l. year at an elevation of 14,700
ft. Between Lat 19-20 13,800 - thence to 30 & 40 Lat
no mountain rises to a sufficient altitude to
tell us the snow line - On l. Himalaya moun-
tains in Asia - on l. one side 12 on the other 14,000 -
Pyrennes - 8,400 In Lat 52. if mountains so high
it w^d be 7,000 Lat. 67 inland 3,200 on l. coast
2,200 - everywhere however local - stances make
a great difference - Lat 82 in Eur. 78 in America -
76 in New Liberia the surface of l. earth always
covered with snow - He said but little as to
l. temperature of l. air over l. ocean - in l. broad
seas l. Thermometer never higher than 23 - in l.
Red Sea it has been observed 36 by day & 28 by night
In recapitulating he admitted causes of l. snow

Berlin April 1828 -

climate of Europe to these three main causes -
1. its lying on a west coast - 2 the Africa lying
at its feet like a hot stove - 3 its being so cut
by various seas - Besides this - the gulf stream
has much influence - & the sea being so open to
the North that the winter ice can escape. -

Wednesday 16. - Yesterday Humboldt said very little
on his "Geography of Electricity" as to nature of electrical
phenomena does suit his present course - The same Electro-
magnetic fluid wh. in the earth manifests itself more
as conduction - in the air assumes the appearance of electricity
altho. the Northern lights as a magnetic-electrical ap-
pearance shows the production of light also an effect
of the fluid diffused thro the earth. Electricity produced by
friction - by evaporation, by every chemical change - by
contact of certain bodies - & by the organization of certain
animals particularly of certain species of fish - It is pro-
bable however the nervous influence is something of the
same kind - & that in all muscular action there is
some agency of electricity - The electrical phenomena
of the atmosphere connected with the formation of vapour
& also with the particular position wh. the vapours
assume enabling them to form a communication be-
tween several strata of the atmosphere. The electrical
fluid is distributed over the surface of each globule of vapour

April Berlin 1826.

when l. immense quantity of vapour forming a cloud
is brought together - l. electrical fluid does not re-
main in l. interior but threads itself over l. surface
wh. accounts for l. great quantity & power of l. fluid.
In l. Arctic Zone it seldom lightnings & never thunders.
In l. torrid Zone from May to October, most frequently
morning & evening no electricity can be discovered in
l. atmos. but about noon a great deal - The wea-
ther & summer lightning a phenomenon not suf-
ficiently attended to - it is no means a distant thun-
der storm as many have supposed - it is more of l.
nature of l. Northern lights. - The lightning when it
strikes the earth often vitrifies the sand & the soil it
passes - such lightning-tubes Blitzröhre have been
found 10 twenty & even thirty feet long. The rocky sum-
mits of mountains are also sometimes found vitrified
on l. surface from l. same cause. -

Stones falling from Heaven have been observed & men-
tioned in all ages - by l. Chimes - l. Greeks, l. Arabians.
yet l. greatest scepticism prevailed in l. last century
on l. subject - & even in 1783 when Mr. Pictet read
a memoir before l. French Academy on l. subject
assigning what is not considered as l. true cause
of l. phenomenon. l. whole assembly laughed at him. -
In that year however there fell in a small dis-
trict in l. South of France 2000 such stones at

Berlin April 1828

one time - 1. investigation to wh. this led - settled
the matter. - Some of the largest known are y^{et}
by 3 or 4 - One in China wh. tradition says fell
of Heaven is 36 ft - a report also is circulated
of a great map of earth having fallen in China
this however not confirmed - One fell on deck
of an American ship at sea - The chemical com-
ponent parts of these stones very different - they
contain - Iron - Nickel - Cobalt - Manganese - various
kinds of earth - Sulphur water &c - A shining heat
is first seen - (as they burn when they come in con-
tact with our atmosphere) - they soon involve themselves
in a thick vapor from wh. very vivid flames issue
noise always attend them - & they are always
heated when they reach the earth - Judging from the
number wh. has fallen on the small portion of the sur-
face of the earth subject to our observation, some
naturalists have calculated that since 2000 yrs
100,000 such meteoric stones have reached our
planet. - By some they are supposed to be formed
in our atmosphere - this impossible - at such an
elevation the atmosphere w^d not support the 1000th
part of a line of 1 Barometer - there is not matter e-
nough to form them - besides they do not come in
perpendicular direction - & their velocity wh. is equal
to that of the earth - 4 or 5000 ft in a second & never be

Berlin April 1828. -

by falling. - others say they are thrown from l. Moon. but this improbable - there are no volcanoes in l. Moon as far as we know - This opinion has been incorrectly ascribed to Laplace - he only calculated wh. force w^d be requisite to propel a body ie l. Moon's surface - wh. he determined to be 4 times that of a canon ball in l. first second of its motion. - The most probable opinion is that they belong to l. innumerable bodies wh. move thro' l. universe - They are not so much smaller than Vesta, as Vesta is than the Sun - Some may be l. remains of a shattered planet. (The evening with Mr Forke with G. & O. von Gerlach. - John 10. -

Thursday 17. Yesterday Humboldt commenced l. part of his course wh. relates to l. Geography of plants & animals - He spent l. lecture in explaining many disquisitions - deciding what organic bodies are distinguished from unorganish - are - & then l. difference between a plant & animal - with regard to both - wh. points there has been so much dispute - on these subjects see his course soon to be printed. - Yesterday morning Messrs Amory & Cunningham called in company with Mr Lowell of Boston for me to go to the Institution for l. Instruction - l. Blind. - In this establishment there are about 30 pupils - male & female

Berlin April 1828 -

182.

most young. They are instructed in various kinds of slight mechanical work - reading wh. is done by raised letters - (They commence by learning to set letters on small pieces of wood - like type writing - music - geography - history &c. - Their progress in reading seemed very small - & Prof Leune the Director said it was considered as a secondary object, as it could never be carried far - In music they were very skillful four of them performed a long piece from Mozart remarkably well - In reckoning they were also very skillful - they told the third power of the 3425 in a moment - This part of the instruction is on Pestilow's plan - The poor little fellows seemed very cheerful - They go regularly to church - & say they understand all they hear - Their superiority in point of advantage to l. deaf & dumb was very apparent. -

Saturday 14. Visited Potsdam in company with Messrs Lowell Amory & Cunningham. The day was fine & our ride agreeable although the country is remarkably uninteresting until you reach l. neighbourhood of Pots

Berlin April 1828 -

dam, when the dull barren sandy wastes are rendered somewhat susceptible of cultivation by the numerous lakes of the Havel - As we entered Potsdam the Regiments of Cavalry belonging to the garrison were parading with their fine music in the garden of the Palace - we went first to see the Palace of Sans Souci & its grounds - the latter beautifully laid out & ornamented - before the time of Frederick I. whole was a barren waste of land - Sans Souci stands on the top of a hill on the south side of wh. is covered with hot houses from top to bottom its whole length. - The Palace build after 7 years war, is only one story high consisting of the main building - & two wings separated at some distance from it & one of them in much lower ground - The east wing is l. picture gallery - l. hall is splendid made entirely of Italian marble - The pictures are of the Flemish & Italian schools - there are 27 by Rubens - all horrible - the most celebrated are a Return from Parnassus & Pomona by L. de Vinci - a sleeping V. by Titian back towards the spectator - two or three by Raphael - the most distinguished an Ecclesiastical - wh. is by l. most affecting picture of l.

